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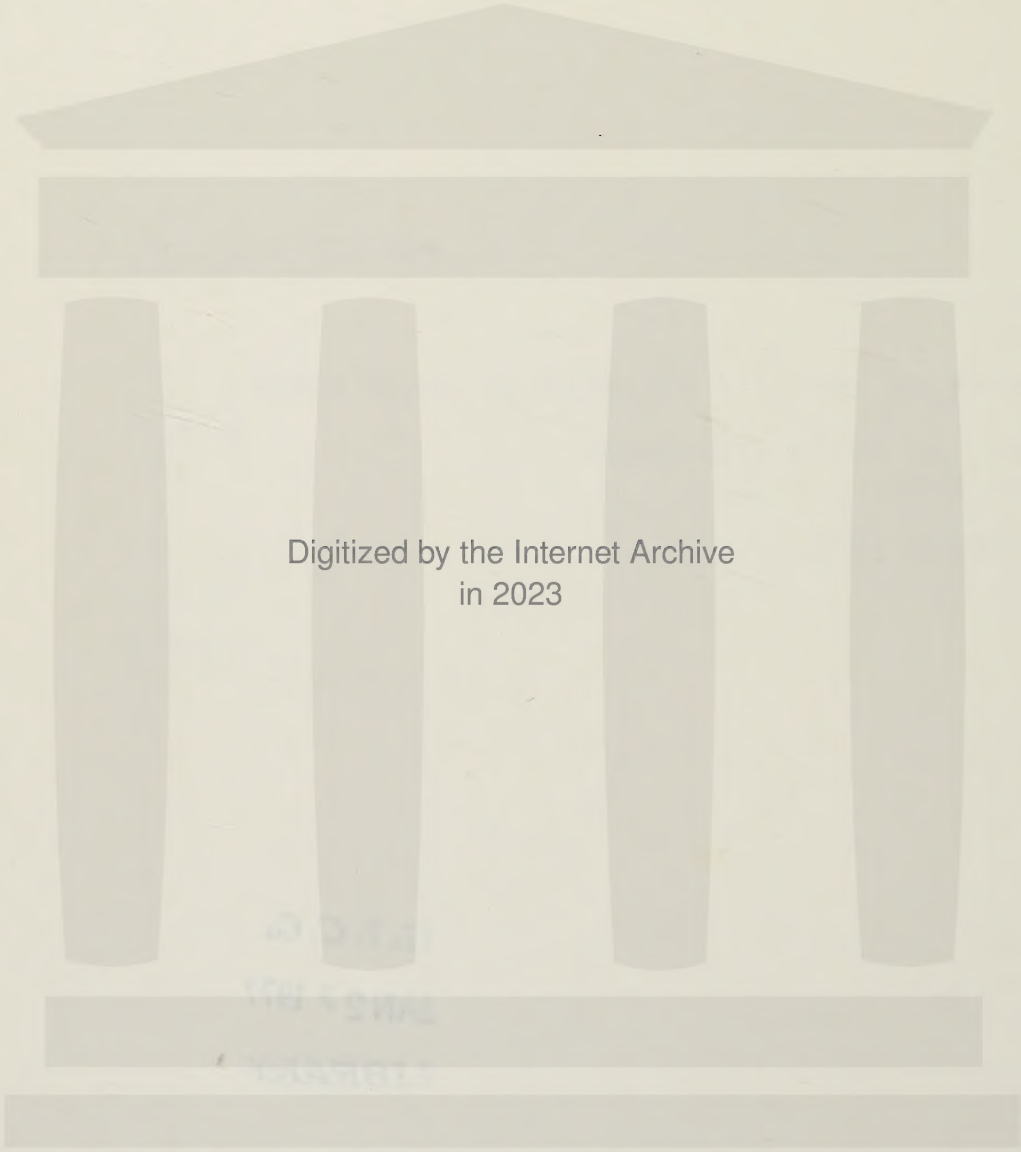

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SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

November 22, 1976 No. 6224

****
* NATIONAL *
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"GANG OF FOUR"

Resolutely Support the Brilliant and Wise Leader Chairman Hua and Angrily Denounce the "Gang of Four"

by

the whole body of poor and lower-middle peasants of Hsiaoch'ingchuang

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 11, 1976)

The whole body of our poor and lower-middle peasants of Hsiaoch'in-chuang, like the people of the whole country, warmly hail the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of its Military Commission. We warmly celebrate the great victory in shattering the plot of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power! We angrily denounce the towering crimes of the "gang of four." The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng carries out Chairman Mao's behests and, on behalf of the fundamental interests and common aspiration of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, has adopted resolute measures against the "gang of four," thereby wiping out the wicked elements for the Party and the pests for the country, and redressing the grievances of the people. It brings joy to the people, enjoys the support of the people and inspires popular morale! We poor and lower-middle peasants support it from the bottom of our hearts and voice our approval.

The anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan are guilty of towering crimes, and we poor and lower-middle peasants hate them bitterly. They disobeyed Chairman Mao's words, wantonly tampered with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and Chairman Mao's directives, opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and vainly

attempted to usurp supreme leadership in the Party and the state. For all their fine words, they stopped at no crime. They intrigued and conspired, toyed with tacts and shot arrows from the dark. They stood truth on its head, fabricated rumors, enkindled and fanned the fire, stirred up troubles, did whatever they liked and lorded it over others. They are a gang of bourgeois conspirators and careerists in pure form.

At three different times in June and September of 1974 and in August this year, the careerist and conspirator Chiang Ch'ing came to our brigade to bluff and deceive people and create counter-revolutionary public opinion for usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power. Chiang Ch'ing feigned compliance but ignored Chairman Mao's criticism of her for sending materials everywhere in her own name. Since June 1974 she delivered at different times to our brigade many batches of materials. What was more deplorable was that she extremely hated Chairman Mao's criticism and harbored resentment in her heart. When Chiang Ch'ing came to Hsiao-ch'inchuang in August this year, she said: "I no longer dare to send materials." "Sending materials has become one of my major crimes." Chiang Ch'ing was guilty of a crime deserving ten thousand deaths in viciously attacking Chairman Mao.

This big scoundrel Chiang Ch'ing went all out to prepare counter-revolutionary public opinion for realizing her fond dream of becoming an empress by flaunting the signboard of raising the standing of women. When Chiang Ch'ing first came to Hsiaoch'inchuang, she talked at length about the need to shatter "the superiority of men and inferiority of women," saying that "male chauvinism is serious now." At a forum, when she heard that we had arranged a man comrade to be the first one to make a speech, she pounded the table and loudly denounced this. During her third visit, she nonsensically said: "Women are the most basic productive force." She also clamored: "In clan society, women were in charge. In the future, the state has to be run by women comrades." This once again exposed Chiang Ch'ing's wolfish ambition of wanting to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power and become an empress.

As early as at the end of 1974 when preparations were made for convening the 4th National People's Congress, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Chiang Ch'ing has wild ambitions. She wants Wang Hung-wen to be Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and herself to be Chairman of the Party Central Committee." This bared her plot to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. However, Chiang Ch'ing not only showed not the least repentance after Chairman Mao's warning, but also went from bad to worse. Her shameless slander that "in the future, the state has to be run by women comrade" precisely exposed her ambition in vainly attempting to usurp supreme leadership in the Party and the state in defiance of Chairman Mao's warnings. However, although Chiang Ch'ing made maximum use of machination and did all evil things, she finally could not escape the ignominious end of destruction.

Leaders of the proletarian party "are generally acknowledged by the masses in the course of struggle and practice and are not self-appointed." It was precisely in the course of the protracted struggle of the Chinese revolution that the great leader Chairman Mao led the Chinese people in

overcoming all kinds of difficulties and hazards and going through the ordeals of numerous storms of struggle, thereby enabling the vessel of the Chinese revolution to sail from victory to victory, and establishing his position as the leader of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Chairman Mao himself selected Comrade Hua Kuo-feng to be his successor precisely because Comrade Hua Kuo-feng had, during the most difficult period since the founding of the people's republic, checked the adverse current, overcome interferences and correctly handled a series of important problems at home and abroad under the leadership of Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao himself wrote, "With you in charge, I'm at ease," thus expressing his boundless trust in Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

After Chairman Mao passed away, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng carried out Chairman Mao's behests and sagaciously and resolutely smashed at a single move the anti-Party "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan. This has fully revealed Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's revolutionary mettle and his outstanding ability, and enabled him to win the heartfelt love and fervent support of the Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. The facts prove that Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is the reliable successor to the cause of Chairman Mao and is worthy of his reputation as the brilliant and wise leader of our Party and state.

Chiang Ch'ing was a bourgeois careerist and conspirator, a wolf in sheep's clothing and our mortal foe. Chiang Ch'ing vainly attempted to buy over people's hearts with minor favors. When she came to Hsiaoch'in-chuang, she gave this hair-pins and that a straw hat. She also brought to the brigade lotus seeds, beans and corn seeds. Nominally these things were her personal gifts, but actually she did not spend a single cent. She took hair-pins from one and gave them to another. She arbitrarily claimed that the straw hat given her by someone had been worn by her when she cultivated the virgin soil of Yenan, and gave this old straw hat to two persons. Every time she came, she brought with her a big entourage to make a great display of her filthy bourgeois prestige. She did not drink Hsiaoch'inchuang's water but brought her own Laoshan mineral water; she did not eat Hsiaoch'inchuang's rice but brought her specially-prepared western dishes and delicacies; she even brought her own special upholstered toilet. When she went to sleep, she ordered the whole village to pen all fowls and dogs, thus creating a pandemonium in the village. She was mean and vulgar in her ways and extremely nauseating.

Chiang Ch'ing's criminal activities once again showed the unparalleled brilliance and correctness of Chairman Mao's scientific assertion that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party." if the scheme of the "gang of four" were fulfilled, our Party would turn revisionist, our country would change color and the Chinese people would suffer serious disasters.

We poor and lower-middle peasants suffered untold exploitation and oppression in the old society. It was Chairman Mao who saved us from the abyss of misery, and it was Mao Tsetung thought that guided us to embark on the golden road of socialism. We emancipated peasants who experienced to the fullest extent bitterness and hardships in the old society know best

the goodness of socialism. The "gang of four" dreamed of dragging us back to the old society and wanted us to undergo another round of suffering. We poor and lower-middle peasants will never give our consent!

The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is of one heart with us poor and lower-middle peasants. We must rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, use Chairman Mao's basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts" as our sharp weapon, thoroughly expose the counter-revolutionary crimes of the "gang of four" and resolutely wage struggle against them through to the end. We must adhere to the Party's basic line, take class struggle as the key link, launch better the mass movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture, and forever fearlessly forge ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

* * *

Criticize Thoroughly the Crimes of the "Gang of Four" in Sabotaging Revolution and Production

by

the mass criticism group of the State Capital Construction Commission

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 11, 1976)

"Man's activity in production is the most fundamental practical activity, the determinant of all his other activities." This is a basic concept of materialism expounded by Chairman Mao in "On Practice." However, brazenly displaying the posture of "Marxist theorists," the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan for a long time willfully trampled this basic concept of Marxism underfoot. They tampered with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought under the pretext of criticizing the "theory of productive forces," frenziedly sabotaged China's national economy and socialist construction, and plotted to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat, usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, and restore capitalism.

Marx pointed out: "Any child should know that any nation, if it will stop work, not to say a year, but even for just a few week, will also perish." ("Letter to L. Kugelmann from Marx," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. IV, p. 368) This has most clearly explained the extreme importance of the struggle for production, as conditioned by class struggle, in the development of the history of mankind.

The "gang of four" willfully tampered with this Marxist principle. They purposely created all sorts of confusion in the relations between revolution and production, pinned the label of the "theory of productive forces" on people at random, and even disseminated the reactionary fallacy that "if the revolution has been properly carried out, production will naturally go up." They even opposed the anti-earthquake and relief work.

After the Tangshan earthquake, Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee were extremely concerned with the people living in the disaster area, and sent the CCP Central Committee's comfort delegation headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng deep into the disaster area to express regards and concern for the victims and to adopt in good time effective measures for helping the people in the ravaged area to resume production and rebuild their homes. However, the "gang of four" basically never cared whether the people in the disaster area live or die, and actually perversely said that it was necessary to be on guard against people making use of the anti-earthquake and relief work to suppress the revolution. They also regarded as heresy this common knowledge of the need of communism to have a material base, and vigorously opposed it. What is more deplorable is that they also forbade any mention of Chairman Mao's instruction on boosting the national economy. In short, the counter-revolutionary logic of this "gang of four" is: "It is a crime" for people to grasp production, and "it is right" for people to sabotage production.

We all know that the "theory of productive forces" publicized by all revisionists old and new all along talks about only the determinant role of productive forces but negates the reaction of the relations of production and the superstructure, and negates man as the principal factor in productive forces. Consequently, it necessarily negates "politics as the commander and the soul" and negates class struggle. The great policy of "grasping revolution and promoting production" laid down by Chairman Mao himself has correctly expounded the dialectical unity of revolution and production, and of politics and economics, and guided us to carry out production properly by taking class struggle as the key link. This is a telling criticism of the "theory of productive forces."

The "gang of four" harbored an ulterior motive by intentionally severing revolution from production, politics from economics, the superstructure from the economic base, and relations of production from productive forces, and uninhabitedly exaggerating the role of one aspect of the contradiction. Lenin pointed out: "The surest way of discrediting and damaging a new political (and not only political) idea is to reduce it to absurdity on the plea of defending it. For every truth, if 'overdone' .... if exaggerated, if carried beyond the limits of its actual applicability, can be reduced to absurdity." ("Left-Wing" Commission, An Infantile Disorder," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 217) The "gang of four" precisely used the phrases of overdone and exaggeration to distort the dialectics of Marxism to the extent of absurdity. They publicized that "if the revolution has been properly carried out, production will naturally go up." This is not only most absurd theoretically, but is in fact also an illusion. Consequently, the so-called criticism of the "theory of productive forces" by the "gang of four" is nothing more than for the purpose of "making use of the revolution to seek personal gain" and going all out to practice metaphysics and sabotage revolution and production and its aim is to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power and restore capitalism.

Marxism always attaches great importance to the reaction of the superstructure on the economic base and of the relations of production on the productive forces. However, this definitely does not mean to negate the vital determinant role of the productive forces and the economic base as commonly expressed by the general pattern of historical development. The fallacies spread by the "gang of four" and their actions showed that they not only negated the vital determinant role as commonly expressed by productive forces, but also basically opposed the role of productive forces. In the newspapers and journals under their control, it was forbidden even to quote Chairman Mao's instruction, "The unity of politics and economics, the unity of politics and technique--there is not the least doubt that this will be so year after year and will be so forever. This is what red and expert meant." Whenever this was quoted, it was as a rule deleted by them. They never mentioned that the development of socialist production was an important task of the dictatorship of the proletariat and that the strengthening of the material base of the dictatorship of the proletariat was a necessary condition for the realization of communism.

The false Marxist and political swindler Chang Ch'un-ch'iao used the reality in the Soviet Union where "up goes the satellite and down plummets the red flag" as the theoretical basis for opposing our grasping revolution

and promoting production, as though once "the satellite goes up" it is unavoidable that "the red flag will plummet down." According to this logic, China should not send satellites up the sky and also should not develop advanced science and technology. This is indeed reactionary in the extreme! Here, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao covered up the basic cause of the Soviet Union turning revisionist which lay in the usurpation of leadership in the Soviet Party and state by the Khrushchev-Brezhnev renegade clique and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by them. Another false Marxist and political swindler Yao Wen-yüan advanced the "three musts" for the ultimate abolition of classes, but talked only about the reform of the superstructure and the relations of production without saying anything about the unremittant development of socialist production and the gradual achievement of abundance in products, the prerequisite conditions for this series of reforms. This was how the "gang of four" indiscriminatingly tampered with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and created confusion theoretically so that the dictatorship of the proletariat would become a mirage and the placing of proletarian politics in command would be just an empty phrase. To persist in placing proletarian politics in command, combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must thoroughly criticize this set of deceitful metaphysical trash advocated by the anti-Party "gang of four."

The aim of the "gang of four" in creating confusion theoretically was to serve their plot to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power and to restore capitalism. This was so in reality. No matter where, so long as power was not in their hands, the anti-Party "gang of four" would detest that "there is not enough confusion." They would pin labels on some today and club others tomorrow in order to upset normal production order; they would stir up trouble everywhere to split the ranks of the working class, so that people would draw criticism at every move and could hardly move an inch. The anti-Party "gang of four" vainly attempted by means of sabotaging production to weaken and disintegrate the socialist economic base and topple the dictatorship of the proletariat so as to realize their sinister aim of usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power.

Under the wise and brilliant leadership of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the great victory in smashing at a single move the plot of the anti-Party "gang of four" to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power has kicked away the stumbling block to socialist revolution and socialist construction in China. At present, the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of people, which was suppressed by the "gang of four," is now glowing with unprecedented vitality, and the policy of "grasping revolution, promoting production" is now under all-round implementation. The Chinese people are confident of victory, and they will persevere in taking class struggle as the key link, placing proletarian politics in command and developing socialist production with greater, faster, better and more economical results. China's national economy will advance and develop with vigor, and a more prosperous and flourishing situation will appear in China's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

* * *

Resolutely Wage Struggle Against the Anti-Party "Gang of Four" Through to the End

by

the Whole Body of Commanders and Fighters of the Company Cited for First Class Merit in the Battle of Sangkumryung of a certain unit of the Wuhan Units

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 6, 1976)

On hearing the good news of the smashing in a single move of the anti-Party "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the whole company was seething. Elated and inspired, everyone ran around to pass on the news and warmly haled this great victory! Turning toward Peking full of excitement, all said with boundless enthusiasm: "We firmly support and fully trust the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The overthrow of the anti-Party "gang of four" is the common aspiration of us revolutionary fighters. We hail thousands of times the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua which is of one heart with us.

Our company was organized and set up during the liberation war. Under the brilliant leadership of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, we fought north and south to bravely destroy the enemies. During the Battle of Sangkumryung in the Resist-US Aid-Korea War, up against a fierce enemy several times stronger than ours and indiscriminately bombed and bombarded by enemy planes and guns, all commanders and fighters of our company "gave full play to our style of fighting--courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue and continuous fighting (that is, fighting successive battles in a short time without any rest)." They fought continuously for 57 days and nights, repulsed the enemies' numerous onslaughts and won brilliant victories together with the fraternal units in the Battle of Sangkumryung. The whole company was cited for First Class Merit.

In the period of socialist revolution and construction, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we took class struggle as the key link, assiduously studied the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, and a large number of advanced fighters emerged. Looking back at the course of fighting of the company unit, we deeply realize that: the invincible Mao Tsetung thought is our source of strength and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is our life-blood.

The anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan disobeyed Chairman Mao's teachings, wantonly tampered with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line on a series of domestic and international problems, conspired to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, and vainly attempted to restage in China the tragedy which caused the Soviet Union to turn revisionist. They really were heinous in the extreme.

We revolutionary fighters are incomparably furious at this. Our Army is the people's armed force built by Chairman Mao himself, the strong cornerstone of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and is charged with the important responsibility of combating external invasion and restoration at home. We revolutionary fighters will definitely not allow the anti-Party "gang of four" to fulfill their dream of restoring capitalism in China. We resolve to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of fighting till death against Chiang Kai-shek and the US bandit armies in the years of revolutionary wars, to wage struggle through to the end against the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan, and to defend with our lives the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." In the past few days, with boundless love for the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and incomparable indignation toward the sinister plot of the "gang of four" to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, we studied again and again these three basic principles and realized even more deeply the incomparable correctness of Chairman Mao's directives. Whether to adhere or run counter to the basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts" is the watershed and touchstone for true and false Marxism.

The anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan bared their ultra-Right essence in practicing revisionism precisely on this fundamental question. They feigned compliance with Chairman Mao's directives, but wantonly tampered with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and styled themselves as "representatives of the correct line." Actually, they carried out an out-and-out counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They formed the "gang of four" to carry out organizationally sectarian activities to split the Party; they lost all popular support, became extremely isolated, had no truth in their hands and could only resort to extensive practice of intrigues and conspiracies in a vain attempt to attain their sinister goal of usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power. By dissecting and analyzing the contemptible behavior of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan with the sharp weapon of "three dos and three don'ts," we can clearly see that: the "gang of four" are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party and the unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road. Our struggle with them is a life-and-death struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, socialism and capitalism, Marxism and revisionism.

"Our struggle is in need of Marxism." In this major life-and-death battle between the two classes and the two lines bearing on whether the Party would turn revisionist and the country change in color, we must study with redoubled effort the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, heighten our ability to discern true from false Marxism and thoroughly expose and criticize the counter-revolutionary heinous crimes of the "gang of four." We resolve to fight forever under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua for the defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

SUPPORT FOR CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S DECISIONS

Those Who Practice Revisionism, Work for Disunity and Intrigue and Conspire Are Doomed to Failure

by

the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Agriculture and Forestry

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 15, 1976)

At a time when the broad revolutionary masses of our academy are determined to carry out Chairman Mao's behests and continuously advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee made public the decision on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the CCP Central Committee published the decision on the publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and the preparation for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung. These two decisions are most timely and extremely brilliant and wise. They have given full expression to the common wish of millions of people. The whole body of revolutionary comrades of our academy are boundlessly elated and inspired, and all warmly cheer and resolutely support them.

The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao is the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era. He is the red sun that will never set in our hearts. Based on the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of revolution, Chairman Mao led our Party in the struggle against class enemies at home and abroad and inside and outside the Party and in the protracted and arduous, acute and complex class struggle and two-line struggle to inherit, safeguard and develop Marxism-Leninism in all respects and enrich the Marxist treasurehouse of theory, and thus made tremendous contributions to the cause of liberation of the Chinese people, the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over. By recalling Chairman Mao's high merit and great achievements and reviewing Chairman Mao's warm teachings, we deeply feel that Mao Tsetung thought is the beaconlight guiding our advance and the guarantee for victory. The radiance of Mao Tsetung thought will forever illuminate our road of advance. Any people who betray Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and tamper with Chairman Mao's instructions and any people who practice revisionism, work for disunity, and intrigue and conspire are doomed to failure.

In his life, Chairman Mao were unusually concerned with the development of agricultural sciences. The series of extremely important instructions issued by him are the only correct guiding thought for our socialist agricultural sciences. As early as the period of the Second Revolutionary Civil War in 1934, Chairman Mao taught us: "It is urgently necessary to set up small expeirmental farms, agricultural research schools and exhibitions of farm produce in various places to atimulate the development of agriculture." ("Our Economic Policy") During the period of the War of Resistance Against

Japanese Aggression and the War of Liberation, Chairman Mao also issued concrete directives. Since the founding of the people's republic, Chairman Mao attached unusually great importance to the development of China's large-scale socialist agriculture and the strengthening of research in agricultural science. In 1956, Chairman Mao personally presided over the formulation of the "National Program for Agricultural Development." Chairman Mao also drew up the "8-point charter" for agriculture covering soil improvement, fertilizer, water, good seed strains, close planting, prevention of insect pests and plant diseases, good management and technical innovation, and scientifically summed up the practical experience of agricultural production in China, thus profoundly revealing the objective laws governing agricultural production and playing a tremendous role in developing China's socialist agricultural production and agricultural scientific research work with greater, faster, better and more economical results. In the years of great leap forward, Chairman Mao again personally came to the countryside to make an inspection tour and issued extremely valuable instructions on the development of socialist agricultural sciences in our country. For many years did Chairman Mao's series of brilliant and wise directives greatly inspired the broad masses of agricultural scientists and gave great impetus to the development of the cause of agricultural science.

Especially after the great proletarian cultural revolution, following the criticism of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, there appears an excellent situation with "orioles singing and swallows darting everywhere" on the agricultural scientific research front, and socialist new things are like flowers and brocade. With big strides the poor and lower-middle peasants mount the stage of agricultural sciences, and the vigorous development of mass activities in scientific experiments, the sturdy growth of agricultural scientific networks at four levels, the integration of professional scientific and technological teams with workers and peasants and open-door scientific research reveal their unlimited vitality. The excellent situation of today on our agricultural scientific research front and the progress of agricultural scientific workers today are entirely dependent on Chairman Mao's brilliant leadership and the guidance of Mao Tsetung thought. All our achievements stand for the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The two important decisions of the CCP Central Committee have fired the more fighting spirits of the broad masses of Party members, cadres and people of our academy for winning new victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction. We must most closely rally round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, and whip up a new upsurge in the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. We must seriously study Chairman Mao's scientific assertion that the bourgeoisie is "right in the Communist Party" and that "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." We must study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire, and wage resolute struggle against those who betray Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and tamper with Chairman Mao's instructions and those who practice revisionism, work for disunity and intrigue and

conspire. We must penetratingly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and continue to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. We must further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat pioneered by Chairman Mao.

* * *

Adhere to the Party's Basic Line and Persist in Continuing the Revolution

by

the Theory Group of the Peking Railroad Bureau

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 15, 1976)

With a boundless enthusiasm, we have studied over and over again the decision of the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the decision of the CCP Central Committee on the publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and the preparation for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung. The two important decisions of the CCP Central Committee have given full expression to the most cherished wish of us railroad workers, and the hearts of the people of the whole country beat in unison with the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

Chairman Mao is the great Savior to us railroad workers and the people of the whole country. We will never forget that as far back as the early stage of the new democratic revolution, Chairman Mao came to the Ch'anghsintien Railroad Works to acquaint himself with the plight of the workers and to propagate Marxism-Leninism, thus sowing the seed of revolution. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao and under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, we railroad workers unleashed the well-known "February 7" general strike to deal the reactionary ruling class a heavy blow. After the liberation of the whole country, Chairman Mao showed great concern for the railroad undertaking, received at different times the railroad workers, cadres and representatives from various fields and autographed the copy of Selected Works of Mao Tsetung brought by the representative of the "Mao Tsetung" Locomotive Group. On September 15, 1959, Chairman Mao inspected the Peking Station and later wrote the glittering big characters "Peking Station." Chairman Mao's warm concern and his instructions greatly inspired and spurred on us railroad workers. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we railroad workers scored one victory after another.

Chairman Mao is the red sun that will never set in our hearts. Chairman Mao's brilliant image is a source of strength that will forever inspire us to go forward. The CCP Central Committee decides to establish in the capital city of Peking a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and put there the crystal sarcophagus containing the body of Chairman Mao, so that the masses of the people in all generations to come could pay respects to his remains, recall his high merit and great achievements and remember his boundless benevolence. This has given full expression to the wish of us railroad workers. We will carry out Chairman Mao's behests and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat pioneered by Chairman Mao.

From practice, our railroad workers deeply realize that in order to carry out Chairman Mao's behests and implement his proletarian revolutionary line, the most important thing is to seriously study well Mao Tsetung thought.

Chairman Mao's works are immortal Marxist-Leninist documents and are our inexhaustible treasurehouse of ideas. The decision of the CCP Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng on the publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and the preparation for the preparation for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung is the greatest education and inspiration to us in carrying out Chairman Mao's behests and carrying the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end. We will respond to the Party Central Committee's call, study more assiduously works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and link the realities of current class struggle and the two-line struggle with the re-study of the Party's basic line formulated by Chairman Mao for the historical period of socialism:

"Socialism covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. We must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. We must heighten our vigilance. We must conduct socialist education. We must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. Otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place. From now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem and have a Marxist-Leninist line."

Chairman Mao repeatedly exhorted us in his life: "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." These three fundamental principles put forward by Chairman Mao have provided us with a yardstick for distinguishing between Marxism and revisionism. We are determined to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, seriously study and practice the fundamental principles of "three dos and three don'ts," resolutely wage struggle against all words and deeds that run counter to the three fundamental principles, and resolutely wage struggle against all those who betray Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and tamper with Chairman Mao's instructions. We firmly believe that any people who practice revisionism, work for disunity and intrigue and conspire are doomed to failure.

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ACCLAMATION OF HUA KUO-FENG AND VICTORY OVER "GANG OF FOUR"

Iron and Steel Workers Hail Victory

(NCNA-English Hofei, Nov. 12, 1976)

workers of the maanshan iron and steel company in anhwei province, which the great leader chairman mao twice inspected, are warmly celebrating the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party and chairman of its military commission and vehemently denouncing the towering crimes of the anti-party gang of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan.

fan lung-pu, a veteran worker of the number one iron smelting plant who had the honour of meeting chairman mao on his inspection tour in 1958, was fortunate enough to meet the party's new leader chairman hua kuo-feng, the successor selected by chairman mao himself, at the national day celebration meeting on the tienanmen tower this year. fan lung-pu said: "chairman hua kuo-feng got together with us at the meeting on tienanmen and gave us heartening instructions. now, chairman hua has led the whole party in smashing the scheme of the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party 'gang of four' to usurp party and state power, guided our party from danger to safety, averted a colossal disaster which might take a toll of millions of lives and stemmed a big retrogression in china's history. chairman hua is indeed the brilliant leader of our party and he is of one heart with us iron and steel workers." no matter how busy, old fan has persisted in studying chairman mao's works and writing notes every day, while taking an active part in denouncing the anti-party "gang of four".

the iron and steel company is now in a new upsurge in the study of chairman mao's works and in the denunciation of the anti-party "gang of four". on october 29, the 17th anniversary of chairman mao's inspection of the number one sintering factory, the factory party committee presented the 138 newly recruited young workers each with a set of the "selected works of mao tsetung". the workers of this factory have been seriously studying chairman mao's works by linking it with the current struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism and between marxism and revisionism. the number of spare-time study groups in the company has increased to over 300. new and veteran workers and cadres, the leadership and the rank-and-file, have been studying together and holding mass denunciation meetings.

everywhere in the company meetings have been held on the basis of conscientious study to repudiate and denounce the heinous crimes committed by the anti-party "gang of four" in plotting to usurp party and state power and sabotaging socialist revolution and construction. veteran steel worker li ke-chien said indignantly: "the 'gang of four' wantonly distorted and opposed chairman mao's policy of 'grasping revolution, promoting production', outrageously opposed the splendid goal set forth at the fourth national people's congress, and prevented the workers and peasants from producing more steel and grain in a flagrant attempt to undermine socialism. chairman mao teaches us: 'grain and steel -- with these, everything is easier.' chairman mao showed great concern for the development of the iron and steel industry in our country and on his two inspection tours of our company clearly indicated the direction for our advance. experience in the struggle has taught us the profound lesson that, by merely raising empty revolutionary slogans without a powerful socialist economic base, the dictatorship of the proletariat cannot be consolidated and the modernization of china's agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology and the lofty goal of communism can never be realized."

liu chang-ching, secretary of a workshop party branch, said: "who among us iron and steel workers doesn't want to produce more and better steel for the revolution? but the anti-party 'gang of four' always tried to sabotage production by hook and by crook. they hurled such serious charges as 'practising the theory of productive forces' and 'not placing politics in command' at us. actually these bourgeois careerists and conspirators were unleashing poisonous arrows of idealism and metaphysics at us with the obvious aim of fooling the masses so that they could usurp party and state power."

the workers' boundless joy over the great victories has turned into a powerful impetus to their efforts to grasp revolution and promote production. they are racing against time to increase production and are determined to make up for the losses caused by the "gang of four". cadres at various levels have stepped out of their offices and joined the workers in productive labour as well as in study and mass criticism. iron and steel output rose steadily in october, with a record set in pig iron output on october 17. the medium plate plant, which fulfilled its annual quota 96 days ahead of schedule, has set itself the target of producing an additional ten thousand tons by the end of this year. working side by side, the

cadres and workers of this plant have successfully innovated two old rollers to guarantee the normal operation of the rolling mills. by october 27, the plant had topped its original plan by 5,500 tons.

at the nanshan iron mine, an ore-producer for the maanshan iron and steel company, the miners have kept up their work despite heavy rain.

the company has topped its october targets for all major products including pig iron, steel, iron ore and coke.

Nanking People Hail Victory in Shattering Plot of "Gang of Four"

(NCNA-English Nanking, Nov. 12, 1976)

the people of nanking are carrying a forest of red flags in an endless stream amid the sound of drums, cymbals, firecrackers and cheers in these days of national celebration of the great victory won by the proletariat over the bourgeois attack.

yuhuatai, where the crowds are marching in a picturesque site, is fraught with the history of the suffering of the chinese people. the kuomintang reactionaries in collaboration with imperialists staged a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat on april 12, 1927 and established a reactionary regime in nanking. the kuomintang reactionaries used yuhuatai as an execution ground to slaughter communists and progressives. during the 22 years of chiang kai-shek's reactionary rule, the blood of over 100,000 communists, workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals and patriots watered the soil of yuhuatai. the communist party after liberation built a mausoleum to the revolutionary martyrs at yuhuatai and transformed it into a centre to pay homage to the revolutionary martyrs in the midst of magnificent groves of cypress.

as the nanking people celebrate the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission and hail the shattering of the anti-party "gang of four", they have held discussions at yuhuatai.

chu cheng-fa, member of the yuhua brigade of yuhua commune, said at one discussion that although members of his brigade had already taken part in these demonstrations three times, they still have

not yet said all that is in their hearts. in the evening school, on threshing grounds and around dinner tables, the members of the brigade in the past few weeks have discussed what they should do to help the party and state carry out chairman mao's behests and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end. in the previous period they were filled with anxiety, but the happy news had removed the dark clouds in their minds. all the members, old and young, acclaimed the victory. chu cheng-fa said joyously: "we once again have our leader and a reliable man at the helm. chairman mao wrote to comrade hua kuo-feng in his own handwriting 'with you in charge, i'm at ease'. so we were fully at ease."

yu ke-jang, guide at the yuhuatai mausoleum, who joined the communist party in 1934, said that people could distinguish real from sham revolutionaries. they knew what the "gang of four" had done and hated them in heart. the careerists and conspirators wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan were like khrushchov nestling beside chairman mao. in accordance with chairman mao's wise decision, the central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng in a resolute and organized way frustrated the plot of the "gang of four" at the crucial moment and saved the revolution.

thinking of the thousands upon thousands of revolutionary heroes who were slaughtered for the cause of communism and the emancipation of mankind, worker and peasant daughters and sons of the fallen heroes addressed meetings with proletarian passion to denounce the efforts of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat in china.

chen hsing-hsiang, son of chen chu-san who was murdered by kuomintang secret agents in the "april 1st" massacre by the kuomintang reactionaries on the eve of the liberation of nanking and a cadre of a department under the nanking municipal party committee, went to yuhuatai with his son. he said: "our happy life today is the result of dozens of years of hard and difficult struggle by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao and the sacrifice of thousands upon thousands of fallen heroes. we will never allow the 'gang of four' to establish another 'chiang kai-shek dynasty'".

hou huan-liu, nephew of martyred hou shao-chiu who was a leading member of the kiangsu provincial party committee during the period of the first

revolutionary civil war, and a teacher of the foreign languages department of nanking university, old worker chen mei-sheng and worker sung hsiao-sheng and others also spoke out what was in their hearts.

representatives of the worker-peasant-soldier students of the hsiaochuang teacher training school which has a glorious revolutionary tradition came from the city outskirts to take part in the discussions. in their speeches, they related the lessons paid for in blood drawn from the history of the school. they recognized the great immediate importance and far-reaching historic significance of eliminating the "gang of four". a contingent of revolutionary young people from the school, under the leadership of the underground party organization, 40 years ago had heroicly fought the kuomintang reactionaries. at that time, a bad element who had sneaked into the revolutionary ranks, pretended to be the most revolutionary and daring, but secretly betrayed his comrades to the kuomintang. his betrayal resulted in the arrest of 30 teachers and students, some of whom were killed by the kuomintang reactionaries at yuhuatai. the students with heavy hearts said: "'maggots' who sneak into the revolutionary ranks are the most dangerous and ferocious enemies. wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan are such 'maggots' who wormed their way into our revolutionary camp. by eliminating them, our party has become more united, stronger and more vigorous, and this consolidates the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country.

China's Minority Nationalities Denounce
"Gang of Four"

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1976)

"we will rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, carry out chairman mao's behests, deal heavy blows to the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party 'gang of four', a pack of wolves in sheep's clothing, and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao through to the end." this is the unanimous pledge made by the people of various minority nationalities from tibet on the "roof of the world" to the inner mongolian grasslands, from the snow-covered pamirs to the liupan mountains.

in lhasa, an ancient city on the tibetan plateau, there has been a steady flow in the streets of people of various nationalities, men and women, old and young, who carried huge portraits of chairman mao, held bouquets, colourful bunting, torches and garlands, and sang and danced. the whole city has been a scene of jubilation in the past few days.

a poor peasant woman named kalzang chhoedron had a sleepless night when the news was announced. her mind went back to september 9 of last year when comrade hua kuo-feng visited her home, bringing with him the cordial attention of chairman mao and the party central committee. she welcomed him with a cup of chingko (barley) wine. recalling this happy moment, she took out a photo showing comrade hua kuo-feng chatting cordially with her and her family. she told her children: "comrade hua kuo-feng has been appointed chairman of the party central committee and of the party central committee military commission in accordance with chairman mao's wise decision during his lifetime. we must rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, carry out chairman mao's behests, grasp revolution and promote production so as to do our work still better."

the workers on the industrial and transport front, who are the first generation of industrial workers in tibet, participated in various celebration activities in workshops and mines. they acclaimed the fact that our party again has a leader of its own and that chairman mao's cause has worthy successors.

at the foot of mt. muztaghata, a peak 7,000 metres above sea level on the pamirs, "the father of mountains", hojebay, a deputy to the fourth national people's congress, crossed mountains and rivers and travelled from yurt to yurt to bring the

glad tidings to herdsmen despite his old age and poor health. this tajik herdsman, who had been a hired labourer for decades before liberation, said with deep emotion: "our party now has a new leader of its own, and the people of all nationalities in china have a new guide, in chairman hua kuo-feng. we tajik people who suffered much in the old society are squarely behind chairman hua".

hawazha, a khalkhas schoolgirl settled in the countryside and now deputy secretary of the wuchia county party committee who met chairman mao many times, said "we were elated at comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the party central committee and of its military commission and the shattering of the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power. comrade hua kuo-feng was selected by chairman mao himself as his successor. this was the happiest event for the minority nationalities. we must rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and we obey its orders in all our actions."

the first generation of khalkhas workers in the kangsu mining area, known as a pearl on the pamirs, put up big character posters and blackboards and wall bulletins and held meetings, exposing to the bright light of day the true colours of the "gang of four" and their sinister attempts at usurping party and state power.

musa ismail, a deputy to the fourth national people's congress, said indignantly that the "gang of four", for all their nice words, stopped at no crime. they were wolves in sheep's clothing. had the attempt of the "gang of four" succeeded, revisionism and fascism would have come to power and capitalism would have been restored in china, our party would have turned into a revisionist party and we workers and other labouring people would have suffered again. in the light of the subversion and sabotage carried out by soviet revisionist social-imperialism in the border areas, the militiamen of the tagarma people's commune in tash kurghan autonomous county of tajik nationality strongly condemned the "gang of four" for their counter-revolutionary crimes in worshipping things foreign, fawning on foreigners and maintaining illicit foreign relations. the people of various nationalities have laid a dragnet of people's war along the border. they said that they were determined to wipe out the enemies in a people's war if they should dare to launch aggression against china.

the cadres and poor and lower-middle herdsmen of the wushenchao people's commune, an outstanding

unit in learning from tachai in the inner mongolian autonomous region, have celebrated the happy events at meetings in the commune headquarters, production teams or grazing grounds and at sites of the desert control and afforestation projects despite strong winds and snow. militia men and women working on the projects composed and presented theatrical items by the bonfires in the evening to denounce the crimes of the anti-party "gang of four".

in the great leap forward year of 1958, the poor and lower-middle herdsmen of the wushenchao people's commune, which is situated in the depth of a desert, raised their political consciousness and emancipated their minds through hard study of chairman mao's works and, led by the party organizations, fought against nature and class enemies and turned a vast sweep of desert into a livestock farm. they have since made increasing contributions to the state and improved their living standards steadily. the commune has now become a tachai-type unit in the country. in celebrating the great victories, the party members, cadres and herdsmen are studying more conscientiously marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. some production teams are running their political evening schools on the grazing grounds or at sites of capital construction projects in the current busy season. people are studying chairman mao's directives and repudiating the "gang of four" everywhere on the 1,600-square kilometre grassland.

the overthrow of the "gang of four" has greatly emancipated people's minds and brought about a leap forward in both revolution and production. now, more than 1,000 herdsmen, office cadres, teachers and students as well as old men and children are working in a campaign to control sand and plant trees. turning their love for the party central committee headed by chairman hua and their hatred for the "gang of four" into a tremendous motive force, they are striving to afforest more than 666 hectares of sandy land within one month.

the million people of hui and han nationalities in kuyuan prefecture at the foot of the liupan mountains said: "with a glorious revolutionary tradition, kuyuan prefecture is a place that the chinese worker-peasant red army led by chairman mao passed through during the long march. we must develop the thorough-going revolutionary spirit of the red army, fight firmly against the anti-party "gang of four" and build up this mountain area into a mighty bastion to oppose and prevent revisionism."

leading cadres at the county and commune levels in kuyuan said that the "gang of four" is a band of revisionists waving "red flags" to oppose the red flag. they are renegades to marxism and vermin in the revolutionary ranks.

people of chuang, han, miao, yao, tung and mulao nationalities in locheng county in south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region were immersed in the joy of victory when the excellent news reached there. beating drums and cymbals and setting off firecrackers, peasants, workers, miners, teachers and students and government functionaries held meetings and organized demonstrations and other celebration activities.

many poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres of mulao nationality work in the field in the daytime and study in political evening schools at night. they pledge to achieve a good grasp of the powerful ideological weapon in order to fight the counter-revolutionary "gang of four".

lo tzu-yueh, a woman of mulao nationality and a deputy to the fourth national people's congress, and ou chiu-hsiang, a poor peasant of the tungmen people's commune who had the honour of meeting chairman mao in peking, said: "our party, which was founded, tempered and nurtured by chairman mao himself, is the core of leadership of all nationalities throughout the country. we will never allow the 'gang of four' to practise revisionism and splittism and engage in intrigues and conspiracies in an attempt to usurp party and state power. the 'gang of four' opposed chairman mao, the great liberator of all nationalities, and our esteemed and beloved premier chou en-lai. the 'gang of four', like the landlords and despots in our mountain villages in the old days, are sworn enemies of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. living in this mountain area, we have the world revolution at heart. we will rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and fight firmly against the 'gang of four' until this handful of pests is swept into the garbage heap of history."

DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S ANNIVERSARY

Peking Ceremony Marks Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Birthday

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1976)

personages from various circles in the chinese capital gathered at a ceremony in the sun yat-sen memorial hall in the chungshan park here today to commemorate dr. sun yat-sen's 110th birthday.

attending the ceremony were hsu hsiang-chien, ngapo ngawang-jigme, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng and hu chueh-wen, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wang chen, vice-premier of the state council; shen yen-ping, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; teng ying-chao, liao cheng-chih, liu yu-fa, li chin-teh, tung hsiao-peng and chia ting, members of the central committee of the communist party of china and leading members of departments concerned.

a portrait of dr. sun yat-sen hung in the memorial hall, with pots of cypress and flowers laid under it.

at 10:30 a.m., vice-chairman shen yen-ping declared the commemorative ceremony open. those present stood in silence before dr. sun yat-sen's portrait. then, baskets of flowers were laid before the portrait of dr. sun yat-sen by vice-chairman hsu hsiang-chien on behalf of the n.p.c. standing committee, by vice-premier wang chen on behalf of the state council, and by Hsu Teh-heng on behalf of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee. baskets of flowers were also presented by teng ying-chao and liao cheng-chih. there were baskets of flowers laid by liu yu-fa on behalf of the united front work department of the c.p.c. central committee, by chu yun-shan on behalf of the central committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang, and by chia ting on behalf of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

attending the ceremony also were:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee wang kuan-lan, pei shih-chang, shih liang, hua lo-keng, chuang hsi-chuan, mao yi-sheng, yen chi-tzu, yang tung-chun, sha chien-li, chen yi-sung, li yen-lu, chang wen-yu, wu hsin-yu, lin chiao-chih, lin li-yun, lo shu-chang, chi fang, chao chung-yao, jung yi-jen, hu tzu-ang, hu yu-chih, kang ke-ching, tung chi-wu, tung ti-chou and tseng chih;

members of the standing committee of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee yu shu-teh, wang hsueh-

ying, sun chi-meng, sun hsiao-tsun, su tzu-heng, li kuo-wei, chin ju-pai, chou shih-kuan, chou pei-yuan, chu wu, chao pu-chu, chao tsung-yu, chung hui-lan, wen chia-szu, yuan jen-yuan, hsu po-hsin, hsu chu-po, sa kung-liao and chu tu-nan;

deputies to the n.p.c. hu tzu-ying, lin lan-ying, chuang ming-li, ho chi-feng, hsieh ping-hsin, wu chan, wu tso-jen, liu yun-sheng, yin chan-hsun, han chuan-hua, chin shan-pao, hsu chieh, chang chih-jang, chang chun, tien fu-ta, ngapo tsirten-choga, hua feng-hsiang and huang ting-chen;

members of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee fei hsiao-tung, chen ming-teh, sun cheng-pei, chao chun-mai, liu pin-yi, chang hsueh-ming, li chun-ching, wu wen-tsao, tsou ping-wen, huang hsiang, mi chan-chen, wang chia-chen, huang tzu-ching, shen fang-cheng, yeh pao-shan, cheng tung-kuo, tu yu-ming, sung hsi-lien, ho szu-yuan, hsu meng-shan, liu yao-chang, yang kung-shu, ke chih-cheng, li po-chiu, sun yueh-chi, huang ti-fei, wu chueh-nung, wu keng-mei, ching shu-ping and chien tuan-sheng;

members of the r.c.k. central standing committee, and members and alternate members of the r.c.k. central committee now in peking wang kun-lun, kan tzu-sen, chu yun-shan, liu chung-jung, liu meng-chun, liu fei, wu mao-sun, chen tzu-sheng, hou ching-ju, hsu wen-tien, chien chang-chao, wang pao-chen, wu hsiu-feng, li ping-heng, li chun-lung, chen chien-chen, chiao shih-chai, nieh hung, wang feng, li chueh, shao heng-chiu and chin yi-chih;

personages from various circles li ming-yang, chang han-ying, lien kuan, yen hsin-min, wang shen-lin, wang li-keng, li wen-yi, shen tzu-chiu, liao meng-hsing, ching pu-chun, cheng szu-yuan, shen hsing-yuan, chao ming-che, chang chih-hsing, chen hsiu-ho, chang feng-chou, yu chan-pang, hsu pao-kuei, chao tzu-li, huang wei, wen chiang, pu chieh, yang po-tao, tu chien-shih, cheng ting-chi, hung hsi-hou, kuo yi-ching, lo hsi-ou and huang wan-hsia; and

personages from various circles of peking municipality shih lin-feng, hsia hsiang, ting kung-nan, kuan shih-hsiung, li yi-chan, chu kuang-chien, ku chun-cheng, su tsung-chou, chang ke-ming, li wen-lan, fu hsueh-wen, chien wei-chang, pu chieh-hsiu, mo yi-chang, sun fu-ling, yu kuo-en, lei chieh-chiung, chiang chung-kuang and wang ying, as well as hongkong compatriot in peking chen ching-po.

attending the ceremony also were american personages now visiting peking miao yun-tai, nan yeh and hien kie yuan yeh.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's 110th Birthday Marked in Chinese Cities

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1976)

personages from various circles in shanghai, nanking, kwangchow and wuhan today gathered at ceremonies in commemoration of the 110th birthday of dr. sun yat-sen.

leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and personages from various circles this morning called at the former residence of dr. sun yat-sen. baskets of flowers were laid before the portrait of dr. sun yat-sen by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, the united front work department of the municipal committee of the communist party of china, the municipal committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, the municipal committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang and the china welfare institute.

among those visiting dr. sun yat-sen's former residence were peng chung, third secretary of the c.p.c. municipal committee and second vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; wang yi-ping, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of the united front work department under the c.p.c. municipal committee, the municipal committee of the c.p.p.c.c., the municipal committee of the r.c.k. and the china welfare institute.

personages from various circles of kiangsu province and nanking city paid homage to the mausoleum of dr. sun yat-sen this morning. baskets of flowers were laid before dr. sun yat-sen's statue by the revolutionary committees of kiangsu province and nanking city, the united front work departments of the provincial and city party committees, the provincial and city committees of the c.p.p.c.c., and the provincial and city committees of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang. the participants stood in silence before dr. sun yat-sen's statue and then made a round of his tomb chamber.

the participants included han pei-hsin, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, wang chao-chuan, vice-chairman of the city revolutionary committee, leading members of the other organizations mentioned above, and deputies to the national people's congress, members of the c.p.p.c.c. and personages from various circles.

present were also representatives of compatriots of taiwan province origin and returned overseas chinese.

the commemorative ceremony was held at the sun yat-sen memorial hall this morning by personages from various circles in kwangtung province and the city of kwangchow. baskets of flowers were presented at dr. sun yat-sen's statue by the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, the united front work departments of the provincial and city committees of the c.p.c., the provincial and city committees of the c.p.p.c.c., and the provincial and city committees of the r.c.k.

attending the ceremony were lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, chung ming, vice-chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, leading members of the other organizations and personages from various circles.

mr. fei yi-ming and madame su wu-tzu from hongkong also attended the ceremony.

the ceremony was followed by a discussion by the participants.

a similar ceremony was held at dr. sun yat-sen's birthplace in tsuiheng village, chungshan county, kwangtung province, by personages from various circles in the county.

people of various circles in hupeh province and wuhan city held a discussion in wuchang today.

the discussion was presided over by chang yen-ming, deputy director of the united front work department under the hupeh provincial party committee. yen chun, vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee, attended.

present were also hsiung fei, vice-chairman of the wuhan city revolutionary committee, and leading members of the united front work department of the wuhan city party committee and the hupeh provincial committee and wuhan city committee of the c.p.p.c.c.

HUNAN OPERA "SONG OF GARDENER"

Hunan Opera "Song of Gardener" Acclaimed

(NCNA-English Changsha, Nov. 11, 1976)

the hunan opera troupe of hunan province has in the last few days held meetings to expose and condemn the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan for their heinous crimes in opposing chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and strangling the hunan opera "song of a gardener".

when the great leader chairman mao was in hunan, he saw a colour film version of that opera the theme of which is the proletarian revolution in education. chairman mao applauded to express his approval and appreciation of the opera.

but, in order to sabotage the great proletarian cultural revolution and the revolutions in education, literature and art and to attack leading cadres who follow chairman mao's revolutionary line, the anti-party "gang of four" gave the order that the film should be criticized publicly, in flagrant opposition to the great leader chairman mao.

"song of a gardener" is one of the best operas produced in hunan province in the great proletarian cultural revolution. the opera was written by professional and amateur literary and art workers together in accordance with chairman mao's line in literature and art. it warmly sings the praises of chairman mao's brilliant thought on education and of the victories of the proletarian revolution in education. the story develops around a woman teacher named yu ying who does her best to implement chairman mao's proletarian line in education. she educates her students to study for the revolution and to be good successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and helps a fellow teacher, who has been misled by the revisionist line in education, to take a correct attitude toward the revolution in education.

when this opera was staged in the 1972 hunan provincial theatrical festival, it drew the attention of the provincial party committee and was welcomed and acclaimed by the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and revolutionary teachers and students. with the loving care of chairman hua kuo-feng, the opera was filmed in 1973.

the anti-party "gang of four" labelled the "song of a gardener" as an opera "with serious errors".

these bourgeois conspirators, careerists and self-styled "standard-bearers of the revolution in literature and art" and "marxist theoreticians on literature and art" wielded the power they had usurped against the revolutionary hunan opera "song of a gardener" and tried frenziedly to strangle it. their attempt, however, met strong resistance and opposition by the masses of hunan workers, peasants and soldiers, teachers and students and literary and art workers who had tempered themselves in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the great leader and teacher chairman mao paid great attention to the struggle between the two classes and two lines in the fields of literature, art and education. his approval and appreciation of the "song of a gardener" dealt a head-on blow to the "gang of four". but the anti-party "gang of four" continued their conspiracies against the opera. behind the backs of chairman mao and the party central committee, they called a meeting at which they asserted it was "right" to "criticize" the opera, arrogantly slandered the principal leading comrades on the hunan provincial party committee and accused the committee of reporting the matter to chairman mao and handing them an "ultimatum". in fact, they turned the spearhead of their attack on the great leader and teacher chairman mao.

members of the provincial hunan opera troupe said: the profound, deadly hatred these revisionist big shots had for that small 58-minute opera "song of a gardener" just underlined the acuteness of class struggle. all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines. the anti-party "gang of four" used literature and art and mass media under their control to distort facts, confound right and wrong, spread rumours, deceive the masses, shamelessly play up themselves, and attack and frame up those comrades who are loyal to chairman mao's revolutionary line. these were their usual counter-revolutionary tactics.

members of the troupe continued: our struggle against the anti-party "gang of four" is a life-and death struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism, and between marxism and revisionism. but for the elimination of the "four pests", the "song of a gardener" would have been strangled, and it would have been impossible to carry out chairman mao's proletarian line in literature and art and education successfully. the reappearance of the hunan opera "song of a gardener" on the stage and screen has brought joy to the people.

they pointed out that the rebirth of "song of a gardener" represents a victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line and for mao tsetung thought. it shows that chairman hua is of one heart with us literary and art workers and the masses in their millions. we must thoroughly settle accounts with the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique for their heinous crimes, and criticize their counter-revolutionary revisionist line, so that the flowers of hunan opera will blossom even more beautifully under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

CADRES

Close Ties between Cadres and Masses

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Nov. 12, 1976)

one day, after joining the peasants in farm work, cheng yung-ho, first secretary of the party committee of huihsien county, central china, dropped in to see an old poor peasant named wang fa.

"old cheng, your're just in time," wang fa said. "come, have dinner with me. i'll build up the fire while you take these two buckets and the shoulder-pole and fetch some water from the well outside." during the meal, they talked over production team affairs and what was going on in china.

like cheng yung-ho, leading cadres of this county in honan province are one with the masses. it is customary for a county party secretary to sit with peasants in a field criticizing revisionism, or a county revolutionary committee vice-chairman to hold a steel wedge while a peasant swings the sledge hammer as they drill holes on a rock, or a deputy director of the county health bureau to accompany a barefoot doctor on his rounds.

local cadres have a saying: "our hands mustn't give up labour; our minds mustn't part with the masses." all cadres at the county and commune levels there, with the exception of a few on duty in offices, spend most of their time studying and doing productive labour with the peasants at the grass roots. since 1968, each county cadre has laboured 100 days a year on the average, and each

commune cadre 175 days. brigade and team cadres have worked as the peasants did every day.

huihsien county was one of the base areas during the revolutionary wars, when many who are now leading cadres fought the enemy bravely. after liberation, some of them were influenced by liu shao-chi's revisionist line and had bourgeois ways, lording it over the masses and divorcing themselves from the people. the poor and lower-middle peasants criticized them sharply in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

one old peasant said to a cadre: "before liberation you and me, we were farmhands toiling for a landlord, then we waged guerrilla war together in the mountain. after liberation, however, you went to town and began to forget us poor and lower-middle peasants and the countryside. you've forgotten your class origin."

the cadres had discussions on the peasants' criticism and studied chairman mao's teaching that "the cadres of our party and state are ordinary workers and not overlords sitting on the back of the people." they were determined to mend their ways.

the huihsien county revolutionary committee was established in the winter of 1967. most of the former leading cadres, tempered through the cultural revolution, were elected to the leading bodies by the masses. at the first meeting of the county revolutionary committee, they made a decision to revolutionize the thinking of the members of the leading bodies, intensify the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and forge close links with the masses. they have realized that it is a matter of restricting bourgeois right and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat to work as ordinary peasants and keep close ties with the masses. the county party committee has instructed all leading cadres to take part in productive labour at the grass roots.

fiftythree-year-old cheng yung-ho, the county's leading cadre, went to ku village, a backward unit. he worked alongside the peasants in the fields during the day, and studied chairman mao's works with them at night. he called on all the older poor peasants there and had talks with them to find out why the village lagged behind. then he aroused the cadres and masses to deal a heavy blow at the local landlords and rich peasants, who were making trouble behind the scenes and fostering capitalist tendencies. the villagers held many mass revolutionary criticism meetings. two years

later the village turned into an advanced unit. in five years, it increased its annual grain output by 400 per cent.

when working in his county office, cheng yung-ho often takes time out to join the peasants in physical labour. he was seen dripping with sweat on the sites of all major water conservancy projects in the county.

one winter's day when large flakes of snow were flying, cheng with two other secretaries of the county party committee, led a number of office cadres in carting coal up the slopes to the mountain peasants.

in the past eight years, cheng yung-ho has done well over 110 days of labour a year. he says to his colleagues time and again: "only through love of labour can we cadres love the labouring people and prevent ourselves from going revisionist."

on cheng's proposal, the county party committee holds a conference of representatives of old poor peasants from various communes every year to listen to what they say about the cadres and what they want them to do. in this way the party committee places itself under the supervision of the masses.

cheng yung-ho makes a conscious effort to restrict bourgeois right in various ways, and is always the first to oppose privileges for the cadres. he and other leading cadres have encouraged their children, who graduated from middle schools, to settle in the villages as peasants.

taking cheng yung-ho and other leading county cadres as examples, the cadres at commune and brigade levels have been of one heart with the masses.

sun chao, who is in his 50s, was appointed chairman of the revolutionary committee of the paishihtou people's commune in 1969. he has since spent most of the time of the year living with poor and lower-middle peasants. he says: "no cadre of our party should build himself a 'cosy home'. the homes of the poor and lower-middle peasants in their thousands are the best places for us."

young cadres promoted to leading posts in the cultural revolution are also working among the masses as the veterans do, carrying on the party's glorious tradition.

twentynine-year-old chang ming-hsin, born into a farmhand's family, is now deputy secretary of the county party committee. he was one of the young

path-breakers who first rose in rebellion against the revisionist line in the cultural revolution, and was elected as vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee in the winter of 1968. when the canals were being cut through the mountains, he tied a rope round his waist and worked in midair drilling holes on a cliff and putting in explosives, and clearing rocks after the detonations.

"we young cadres must remain the 'servants of society' and not turn ourselves into the 'masters of society', as lenin taught," chang ming-hsin said, "we young people won't let our country change its political colour in our generation."

RAIL TRANSPORT

Excellent Situation in Shanghai, Kwangchow and Tsinan Railway Transport

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1976)

workers of the shanghai, kwangchow and tsinan railway administrative bureaus have brought about an excellent situation in both revolution and production through assiduous study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and the exposure and criticism of the anti-party "gang of four".

they are inspired by the glad tidings of comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission, and the great victory of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng in smashing the scheme of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power.

the shanghai railway administrative bureau registered an increase of 11.5 percent in passenger transport and 6.5 percent in freight transport in october, compared with the preceding month, after overfulfilling the state's passenger and freight transport plans for the first three quarters of the year.

the kwangchow and tsinan bureaus fulfilled the state plans for october ahead of time. the volume of traffic handled by the two bureaus last month was greater than in any previous month this year.

the 120,000 workers under the shanghai bureau denounced the heinous crimes of the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party "gang of four" in undermining railway transport. they pointed out that the anti-party "gang of four", in their attempt to restore capitalism, flagrantly opposed the party central committee's directives on railway work, opposed unified party leadership and sabotaged centralized command in rail transport. they sowed dissension between railway and local organizations and between railway bureaus and sub-bureaus, tried to disrupt the normal, necessary system of management and slanderously described the revolutionary efforts of the workers to study theory and make greater contributions for socialism as a reflection of the "theory of productive forces". this greatly dampened the socialist enthusiasm of the cadres and masses.

railwaymen of the hangchow locomotive section under the shanghai bureau have strengthened their unity by denouncing the counter-revolutionary crimes of the anti-party "gang of four" in splitting the working class. fired with enthusiasm, they have set a record in the number of trains dispatched daily.

the pengpu, nanking, shanghai and hangchow sub-bureaus and the wuhu office of the shanghai railway administrative bureau have all overfulfilled their october freight-dispatching targets.

the kwangchow bureau has started an upsurge in mass criticism and study. since the scheme of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power was shattered, the railway workers have restudied the teachings of marx, engels, lenin and chairman mao on the relationship between the relations of production and the productive forces, between revolution and production and between politics and professional work and relentlessly exposed and denounced the "gang of four" for their criminal attempts to seize power and undermine the revolution and production. all this has lent an impetus to railway transportation.

despite continuous rains, the railway workers in the kwangchow area have speeded up freight transport. the kwangchow south station launched an emulation drive and set a record in loading efficiency.

while criticizing the "gang of four", workers and cadres of the tsinan railway administrative bureau have conscientiously studied works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao. this has raised their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism and their enthusiasm in working for socialism. leading cadres at various

levels worked alongside ordinary workers. in october, the three sub-bureaus under the tsinan railway administrative bureau all overfulfilled their quotas for loading and unloading, the volume of freight dispatched and the transportation of goods of priority.

HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATIONS

Hsinanchiang Hydro-electric Power Station Meets 1976 Plan

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Nov. 11, 1976)

the hsinanchiang hydro-electric power station in east china's chekiang province met the 1976 power generation plan 77 days ahead of schedule.

one of china's biggest hydro-electric power stations, it was designed, constructed and equipped entirely by chinese workers and technicians. the power station's reservoir also serves the purposes of flood control, irrigation and fish breeding. the station overfulfils its power generation plan every year since it went into operation in 1960. its power generating capacity has increased year by year. it is an advanced unit in the power industry in learning from taching, china's pace-setter in industry.

cadres on the station have each taken part in collective productive labour for more than 100 days this year in accordance with chairman mao's instructions concerning cadre participation in productive labour.

after the passing of the great leader chairman mao, the cadres and workers turned grief into strength and rallied closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng. they have redoubled their efforts in socialist construction and started a new drive to study chairman mao's works. activists in theoretical study have taken the lead in this drive. in their spare time, they give guidance to workers who have difficulties in their study.

the workers are grasping revolution and promoting production to celebrate the great victory in smashing the plot of the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique to usurp party and state power.

APPLE PRODUCTION

Tibet Develops Apple Production

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Nov. 11, 1976)

several dozen apple orchards have been cultivated in the high, cold areas from the yalu tsangpo river valley to the himalayas mountain ranges on the tibet plateau where, in the old days, only a minimal number of fruit trees could be found in the courtyards of the three categories of estate-holders -- the feudal government, the monasteries and the nobles. now the lhasa area alone is producing more than 500,000 kilogrammes of apple a year.

the tibet autonomous region held an apple exhibition in lhasa recently, which had on show 16 high-yielding and cold-resistant varieties. the exhibition drew thousands of workers, peasants and soldiers, who gave their valuable comments, and held out broad prospects for apple growing on this vast plateau.

the first batch of apple trees were shipped in right after the liberation of the region from the inland to be acclimatized in lhasa, thanks to the concern shown by the party and the central government for the development of production in the region and the improvement of the living standards of the tibetan people. after the democratic reform in 1959, the central government sent a number of horticulturists and a large amount of fruit trees of improved varieties to tibet from liaoning, shantung, hopei, honan and szechwan provinces. the han horticulturists worked hard together with the emancipated tibetan serfs to reclaim orchards from mountain slopes rank with weeds and dry river-beds strewn with rubble. they defied severe cold and sandstorms to observe the growth of the fruit trees. the han horticulturists also ran evening schools in the orchards to teach the local poor and lower-middle peasants and orchard keepers how to nurse saplings, how to graft and prune the branches and how to apply fertilizers and prevent and cure diseases and insect pests. the department concerned helped train a number of tibetan horticulturists for local people's communes through special training courses. thanks to the joint efforts of the tibetan and han comrades, more than 30 varieties of apple have been acclimatized on this plateau and yielded well for years running.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

First Match between Chinese and British Basketballers

(NCNA-English London, Nov. 10, 1976)

the chinese men's basketball team led by shao kuan-chun had its first friendly match with the british men's basketball team at the pickottslock sports centre this evening.

among the more than 600 spectators were k.g. charles, chairman, and h. errington, vice-chairman, of the english basketball association. ambassador sung chih-kuang and other chinese diplomats also saw the match.

a ceremony was held before the match. the national anthems of britain and china were played. then the two teams exchanged pennons and souvenirs. the match proceeded in a friendly and warm atmosphere. the excellent performance of the players of the two countries won repeated applause.

the chinese team won the match 75-74.

the chinese team arrived here this morning. it will visit bristol, coventry, edinburgh and other places.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1976)

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, met and feted here this afternoon douglas roche, m.p. of the progressive conservative party of canada, his wife and his party. they had a friendly conversation.

on hand was wu fan-wu, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

arthur redpath menzies, canadian ambassador to china, and his wife were also present.

the canadian guests arrived in peking yesterday evening for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

New Chinese Ambassador to Central African Republic Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1976)

li shih, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the central african republic left peking by air today for his post.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Leader of Delegation of National Council of French Patrons Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1976)

francois ceyrac, president of the national council of french patrons and leader of the delegation of the council left peking for home by air today at the end of his friendly visit to china.

he was seen off at the airport by chairman wang yao-ting and vice-chairman li yung-ting of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

present were counsellor jean-noel de bouillane de lacoste and other officials of the french embassy in china.

members of the delegation left peking for home yesterday evening.

the delegation visited peking and shanghai during its stay in china.

CHINA AND GREECE

Central Committee of Organization of Marxist-Leninists of Greece Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1976)

the central committee of the organization of marxist-leninists of greece sent a letter on november 2 to comrade hua kuo-feng, extending congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. excerpts from the letter read:

the great, glorious and correct communist party of china, based on the invincible marxist-leninist principles, under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and guided by mao tsetung thought, has liberated china from the shackles of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and engaged in the struggle of building socialism, thus opening up an entirely new road for the protracted and arduous class struggle carried out by the international proletariat, the oppressed nations and oppressed people and the entire progressive mankind. your glorious party is effectively shouldering the task of carrying out the uncompromising struggle against u.s. imperialism, soviet social-imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction of the world, and has become the beacon for the revolution of the proletariat, the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over.

while we extend communist congratulations to you on your appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, we are convinced that the great and glorious communist party of china, the tens of millions of the chinese communists and the entire chinese people will triumphantly march forward in the flaming class struggle and along the great revolutionary road, and inspire and illuminate the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat, the oppressed nations and people for a world free from oppression and exploitation.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Chinese Agricultural Team Leaves Guyana for Home

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Nov. 10, 1976)

the agricultural team of china left here for home today after working for four years in this country under the china-guyana agreement on economic and technological cooperation.

agricultural minister of guyana gavin kennard presented a booklet on rice cultivation to chinese ambassador wang chan-yuan at a presentation ceremony held here yesterday. printed in guyana, the booklet was produced through the joint efforts of the guyana rice board and the chinese agricultural team.

speaking at the ceremony, minister kennard said: the publication of the booklet reflects the spirit of cooperation and collective endeavour which typifies the friendly relations between guyana and china. the booklet will be used by the ministry of agriculture and the guyana rice board as a textbook for training, he added.

speaking at the ceremony, chinese ambassador wang chan-yuan said that during its stay in guyana, the chinese agricultural team had learnt a great deal from the guyanese farmers about rice-processing industry. the publication of the booklet represented a further step for strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two countries, he added.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Chinese Ambassador to Jamaica Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1976)

li chao, ambassador of the people's republic of china to jamaica, left that country for home yesterday at the end of his term of office, according to a report from kingston.

seeing him off at the airport were dudley thompson, foreign minister of jamaica, and louis boothe, chief protocol in the ministry of foreign affairs.

the chinese ambassador gave a farewell function on the evening of november 8. governor general of jamaica florizel glasspole and his wife were present. also present were speaker of the house ripton macpherson, foreign minister thompson and other high-ranking government officials.

the governor general of jamaica gave a farewell luncheon for the chinese ambassador on november 4.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1976)

vice-premier of the state council chen yung-kuei here this afternoon met with yujiro obata, governor of akita prefecture, japan, and leader of the japan-china friendship visiting group of young farmers from that prefecture, hosei yoshida, member of the lower house of the diet and adviser of the group daishiro doi and isao sumita, deputy leaders, and other leading members and representatives of the group. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present were wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the department of asian affairs of the foreign ministry, and chang yu, leading member of the china international travel service.

China's Exhibition on Lu Hsün Opens in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Nov. 12, 1976)

an exhibition on the life of lu hsun of the people's republic of china was inaugurated here today to mark the 40th anniversary of the death of lu hsun.

the sponsor units held a reception, this afternoon for the opening of the exhibition.

among the over 200 people present at the reception were friendly personages aiichiro fujiyama, hisao kuroda, wataru masada, kakichi uchiyama, masano uchiyama, kosaburo fujino, tokumatsu sakamoto, masao shimizu and chojiro kawarazaki.

representatives of the sponsor units spoke at the reception. they were kenzo nakajima, director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, seiji tsutsumi, responsible member of the seibu arts exhibition hall, jiro enjoji, chairman of the board of directors of the "nihon keizai shimbun" ltd., and yukio osawa, executive director of the "junichi shimbun" ltd.

kenzo nakajima said, "mr. lu hsun had profound relations with japan. the name of lu hsun has long been well known in japan and his writings have been introduced to japan." "we should not only read the books written by lu hsun, but also know how lu hsun lived at that time and how he thought about the japan-china relations," he said.

jiro enjoji said: "chairman mao said that 'the road he (lu hsun) took was the very road of china's new national culture.' i am convinced that the exhibition will be conducive to the japanese people's understanding of new china and the further promotion of japan-china friendship."

the exhibition on lu hsun had been held in sendai, japan, from october 19 to november 7 to the warm welcome of the visitors.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Sino-Mongolian Protocol on Mutual Supply of Goods for 1976 Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1976)

a protocol on mutual supply of goods for 1976 was signed between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the mongolian people's republic here today.

li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, attended the signing ceremony and, prior to the ceremony, met mongolian vice-minister of foreign trade d. tserensamga and all members of the mongolian government trade delegation led by him.

the protocol was signed by chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and vice-minister tserensamga on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the ceremony on the mongolian side were kh. naidan, charge d'affaires a.i. of the

mongolian embassy here, h. hishgee, deputy leader of the mongolian government trade delegation and president of the chamber of commerce under the ministry of foreign trade, and all members of the delegation.

present on the chinese side were li shu-chien, deputy departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade, and others.

vice-minister tserensamga arrived here by train earlier today.

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets New Mongolian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1976)

chiao kuan-hua, chinese minister of foreign affairs, today met with lutyn chuluunbaatar, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the mongolian people's republic to the people's republic of china, and discussed with him matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

the ambassador arrived in peking on november 4.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambican President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Maputo, Nov. 11, 1976)

mozambican president samora machel received chinese ambassador to mozambique lin chung at the presidential office here on november 8. they had a friendly talk.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Chinese Vice Premier Sun Chien Meets New Netherlandish Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1976)

sun chien, vice-premier of the state council, this morning met with john dolleman, new ambassador of the netherlands to china.

present on the occasion were hsu wei-chin, deputy director of the west european affairs department, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Central Committee of Communist Party of Philippines Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1976)

the central committee of the communist party of the philippines sent a message on october 31 to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending sincere congratulations on comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. the message reads:

on behalf of the communist party of the philippines, the new people's army and the revolutionary filipino people, we warmly hail the decisions of the central committee of the communist party of china headed by comrade hua kuo-feng on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher mao tsetung and on the publication of volume five and other volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and the preparations for the publication of "collected works of mao tsetung".

we extend sincere congratulations on comrade hua kuo-feng's assuming the posts of chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. chairman mao personally proposed comrade hua kuo-feng for the posts of first vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and premier of the state council and expressed exceeding trust in him. thus, we are confident

that the central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng will continue to lead the communist party of china and the chinese people along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

we are very glad that the c.p.c. central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, acting on the teachings and instructions of chairman mao, has smashed the counter-revolutionary plot of a handful of bourgeois careerists and conspirators to usurp the leadership of the party and the state. these careerists and conspirators flaunted themselves as the standard-bearers of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought while practising revisionism and splittism, which makes them all the more condemnable. after the restoration of capitalism in the soviet union, your victory is all the more significant to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

the fraternal relations between our two parties are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. we encourage and support each other in our common revolutionary cause.

long live invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl.

Philippine President Receives Chinese Exhibition Delegation

(NCNA-English Manila, Nov. 12, 1976)

philippine president ferdinand e. marcos and mrs. imelda marcos received at the presidential palace today li chuan, leader of the economic and trade exhibition delegation of the people's republic of china and vice-president of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and other members of the delegation. president marcos had a friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were secretary of trade of the philippines troadio quiazon, jr. and chinese ambassador to the philippines ke hua.

CHINA AND POLAND

Delegation of Chinese Ministry of Communications Leaves Peking for Warsaw

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1976)

a delegation of the chinese ministry of communications led by yu mei, director of the chinese side to the chinese-polish shipbrokers company ltd and vice-minister of communications, left here by air today for warsaw to attend the 13th session of the shareholders' meeting of the chinese-polish shipbrokers company.

it was seen off at the airport by tseng sheng, chinese vice-minister of communications.

an official of the polish embassy in peking was also on hand.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan Ambassador to China Gives Banquet to Mark Anniversary of Establishment of Rwanda-China Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1976)

nyandwi tharcisse, ambassador of the republic of rwanda to china, and his wife gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between rwanda and china.

attending the banquet were ho ying, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

ambassador nyandwi and vice-foreign minister ho ying proposed toasts at the banquet. they pointed out in their toasts that rapid advances have been made in the friendly relations and cooperation between rwanda and china since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. they also expressed the hope that the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples would be further consolidated and strengthened.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: New Czars' High-Sounding Words Deceive No African People

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1976)

the soviet social-imperialists have shown unusual "concern" about southern africa recently, bragging that they "support" the liberation struggle there and that their stand "fully accords with the basic interests and hopes of the african people". but lies can never cover up hard facts. this propaganda offensive is only for their need of scramble for hegemony in southern africa with the united states. it is by no means out of their concern for "the basic interests and hopes of the african people".

the two superpowers, the soviet union and the u.s., have always taken southern africa, which is of strategical importance and abundant in natural resources, as a piece of fat meat, and scrambled for this area, each trying to cheat and outwit the other. with their rivalry for domination in europe and the world going apace, their scramble for southern africa becomes more severe. eager to replace u.s. imperialism in southern africa, the soviet revisionists have in recent years intensified their penetration and expansion into the area under the signboard of "support" for the liberation struggle.

at the very moment when the kremlin chieftains were complacently dreaming of dominating southern africa, the u.s. government made an adjustment in its policies, sending kissinger and other high officials to one african country after another to carry out "shuttle diplomacy". it dished out the u.s.-british plan, advocating the idea of "bringing about majority rule and ensuring minority rights" in zimbabwe and namibia. it also urged the smith racist authorities to negotiate with the zimbabwean liberation organizations to settle the problem of rhodesia, in an attempt to alleviate the u.s. contradictions with the african people, hinder the development of the liberation movement and strengthen its position in contending for hegemony with the soviet revisionists, thus saving its vested interests in southern africa. the zimbabwean liberation organizations and the african front states have decided to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the racist authorities during the negotiations while persevering in and intensifying the armed struggle. this development in the situation

"has struck a nerve in moscow" and thrown into confusion the soviet revisionist plan of aggression and expansion in southern africa. flying into a rage with shame, the soviet revisionists mobilized their propaganda machine to abuse u.s. imperialism while flaunting the tattered flag of "concern" and "support" for the liberation struggle in an attempt to bring the development of the situation in southern africa into their orbit. referring to the motive of the soviet revisionist propaganda offensive, a western news agency pointed out penetratingly, "a main reason is the fear that any success achieved by dr. kissinger's shuttle mission would be at the expense of soviet influence -- as happened in the middle east."

to carry out aggression and expansion under the guise of "liberation of all nations" is the old trick of the old czars. engels said: (bold face begins) "there was no land-grab, no outrage, no repression on the part of czarism which was not carried out under the pretext of enlightenment, of liberalism, of the liberation of nations." (bold face ends) the "great soviet encyclopaedia" and the "soviet history" published by the soviet revisionists always describe czarist russia's aggression against other countries as "supporting" liberation struggles and describe the czarist aggressor troops as "volunteers" in "support" of liberation struggles. the "support" for national liberation struggle now profusely advertised by the new czars is in fact the same kind of "support" offered by the old czars, that is, support in words, aggression and expansion in deeds. it was precisely by flaunting the banner of "supporting" the arab people in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism that the soviet union infiltrated into the middle east and expanded its influence in the mediterranean. all its actions in the middle east have made the arab people realize that "the russians are always evil-disposed towards us arabs," and that the soviet union "is an enemy in a friend's clothing."

soviet performance in southern africa is even more notorious. it is known to all that after the collapse of the portuguese colonial rule in angola, "the basic interests and hopes of the african people" lie in the establishment of a national unity government and the construction of the country jointly by the three angolan liberation organizations. but the soviet revisionists did their utmost to split the angolan liberation movement by stirring up a fratricidal war among the three organizations. they claimed that their military personnel and mercenaries were dispatched to angola to "oppose the invasion of south african racist

troops." however, long after the withdrawal of the south african troops, the soviet military personnel and mercenaries stayed on, and they are even trying to perpetuate their military occupation of the country. as the angolan people showed strong resentment over their control and interference, the soviet social-imperialists unleashed brutal suppression in angola. many innocent people were arrested or thrown into prison. this is obviously not support for liberation struggle, but destruction and suppression of liberation movement. nor is it opposition to imperialism and racism, but a plot to establish the new czars' neo-colonialist rule.

it is still fresh in one's memory that when the racist regimes hatched the "detente" scheme last year, the soviet social-imperialists, the much publicized "supporter" for the zimbabwean armed struggle, advocated acceptance of "detente", describing it as a "correct strategic line." now, like a cunning speculator they have again reverted to the stand of "supporting" the armed struggle. anyone with a discerning eye can easily see that this sudden shift of position is but a rival show with the u.s. proposal for a "peaceful solution" in their scramble for world domination.

the long-tested heroic african people are not cowed by the u.s. imperialists' threat of the serious consequences of a "racial war", nor will they be deceived by the honey words of "support" for the liberation struggle uttered by the soviet social-imperialists. the zairian paper "elima" said in an article what the soviet union has done in some areas of southern africa "has fully revealed the true features of social-imperialism which does not in the least differ from imperialism in all its forms." the soviet acts "have shocked and enraged the innocents who believed in the kremlin's anti-imperialist professions," it added.

the kenyan newspaper "daily nation" said in an editorial, "russia obviously has a plan for africa in the context of its global strategy." "africa must end colonialism on the continent and she will in time remove the last vestiges of an obnoxious system. but as we have said on many occasions before, let us do it ourselves without inviting a new breed of aliens to take place of those we are seeking to get rid of," it noted.

zambian president kenneth kaunda said, "the future of africa will be decided in the final analysis by the african people themselves." "we do not want our friends from foreign countries to come to liberate africa for us," the zambian president stressed, adding that to liberate africa is the

africans' task and "we are going to liberate it ourselves."

referring to the superpowers, tanzanian president julius nyerere said, "certainly we are not inviting them to come to southern africa." "we are liberating ourselves," he noted.

africa belongs to the african people. southern africa belongs to the southern african people; they will never allow the superpowers to run amuck there. they are able to drive the wolf out of the front door and prevent the tiger from entering through the back door. no matter how crafty the superpowers and how obdurate the racists are, and whatever difficulties and dangers they may encounter on the road of advance, the southern african people will certainly win final victory so long as they heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity and persist in the armed struggle self-reliantly.

in their great struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and racism the southern african people will certainly make great contributions to mankind. just as the great leader and teacher of the chinese people chairman mao tsetung said, (bold face begins) "the evil system of colonialism and imperialism arose and throve with the enslavement of negroes and the trade in negroes, and it will surely come to its end with the complete emancipation of the black people." (bold face ends)

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Volleyball Association Gives Reception for Sri Lanka Volleyball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1976)

the chinese volleyball association gave a reception this evening on the occasion of the visit to china by the sri lanka volleyball team led by d.p. wickremasinghe.

present at the reception were lu chin-tung, a leading member of the all-china sports federation, kuo lien-kang, a leading member of the chinese volleyball association, and representatives of chinese volleyball players and coaches. c. mahendran, counsellor of the sri lanka embassy here, was also present.

kuo lien-kang and d.p. wickremasinghe spoke at the reception, expressing the hope that the friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of china and sri lanka would grow continuously.

the sri lanka team arrived here yesterday.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Communist Party of Switzerland (M-L) Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's Appointment

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1976)

the central committee of the communist party of switzerland (marxist-leninist) sent a message on october 29 to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending warm congratulations on comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. the message reads:

we warmly greet the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china. this appointment, which conforms with mao tsetung thought and the behests of comrade mao tsetung and profoundly supported by the vast masses of the chinese people, will further strengthen our great confidence in the communist party of china and in the correctness of its ideological and political line.

comrades, we know that the struggle between the two lines is a law. a communist party cannot develop without a resolute struggle of the proletarian ideology against the bourgeois ideology. under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, the communist party of china carried out numerous important struggles of line against the bourgeoisie inside the party. the communist party of china crushed several revisionist anti-party cliques, the cliques of the right or of the right under the cover of the "left", the cliques taking the capitalist and revisionist road. the complete failure of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state leadership is a new example of the strength of the communist party of china, the proletariat and the people in the struggle against class enemies.

comrade mao tsetung pointed out, "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." this is an important teaching for all marxist-leninist communists in the world. mao tsetung is our teacher in the revolutionary struggle, especially in the struggle against revisionism. mao tsetung thought is immortal and will continue to guide us in our march forward. we forcefully support the decision taken by the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, the state council of the people's republic of china and the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china on the establishment of a memorial hall for chairman mao tsetung and the decision of the central committee of the communist party of china on the publication of the works of mao tsetung.

dear comrades, please accept our communist salutations.

CHINA AND UN

UN Security Council Concludes Consideration on Israeli Occupied Territories

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 11, 1976)

the security council of the united nations concluded its consideration on the situation in the israeli occupied territories today. the president of the council in the current month, panama representative jorge e. illueca, read out a statement at the closing session on behalf of the council, expressing concern over the present serious situation in the israeli occupied arab territories.

the statement strongly deplores "measures taken by israel in the occupied arab territories that alter their demographic composition or geographical nature", particularly, the establishment of settlements. it states that such measures "have no legal validity".

a number of representatives from the third world countries including egypt, syria, tanzania, pakistan, bangladesh, guyana as well as romania and the palestine liberation organization took part in the deliberations at four meetings between november first and eleventh.

all the speakers condemned israeli zionism for its expanionist policy of perpetual occupation of arab territories. they demanded an end to the israeli occupation and pledged support to the legitimate struggle of the palestinian people for their national rights.

egyptian representative ahmed esmat abdel meguid pointed out in his address that since the council meeting last may, the situation in the area has deteriorated "as a result of the expanionist, aggressive and barbaric measures taken by the israeli occupying forces against the inhabitants of those territories".

"as long as it (israel) continues to persecute and repress the palestinian people and deny them their inalienable national right," he went on, "the whole arab world will be united" in a common fight against israeli zionists.

zehdi labib terzi, representative of the palestine liberation organization, enumerated facts to highlight the israeli racist policy against the palestiniah people in their homeland. "it is a fact that occupation and repression engender resistance. it is the right and duty of the people under foreign rule and alien domination to resist, including armed resistance," he stressed.

khwaja mohammed kaiser, representative of bangladesh, said: "we have always believed and continue to believe that full recognition of the national rights of the palestinian people and the vacation of all the arab territories occupied by israel are two essential conditions of a just and permanent settlement in the middle east."

chinese representative lai ya-li said in his speech, "the question of the israeli occupied territories is an inseparable part of the whole middle east question. in the final analysis, the dire miseries suffered by the people there are caused by the rivalry between the two superpowers for hegemony in the middle east. through the practice in their prolonged struggle, the palestinian and other arab peoples have come to realize that to achieve a fundamental solution of the question of the occupied territories, it is imperative to do away with superpower interference, regain the national rights of the palestinian people and secure israeli withdrawal from all the occupied arab territories. otherwise, there can be no talk about the solution of the question of the occupied territories and of the middle east, still less the realization of genuine peace. at present, the true behaviour of the two superpowers in carrying out aggression and rivalry for hegemony in the middle east is being further exposed. in particular, the

nature of that superpower, which styles itself 'the natural ally of the arab world', in carrying out aggression and expansion in the name of 'friendship' and 'assistance' is being seen through by more and more countries and people. the situation in the middle east as a whole is developing in a direction favourable to the palestinian and other arab peoples and unfavourable to israeli zionism and big-power hegemonism. the road is not smooth, and there will be many more difficulties and twists and turns, but the future of the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples is infinitely bright."

the chinese representative continued, "the chinese government and people strongly condemn israeli zionism for its atrocities in the occupied territories and we deeply sympathize with the sufferings of the people in the occupied territories. we remain unswerving in giving firm support to the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against israeli zionism and big-power hegemonism and in their just struggle to recover their lost territories and regain their national rights. we firmly hold that the security council should uphold justice, sternly condemn the israeli authorities for their atrocities, and adopt effective measures to stop the israeli atrocities in the occupied territories, which trample upon the geneva convention, and support the struggles of the people in the occupied territories against israel's military occupation and brutal domination."

"the arab nation is a great nation, and the palestinian and other arab peoples are heroic peoples who have been tempered in the flames of prolonged struggles. we are deeply convinced that by continuously strengthening their militant unity and persevering in protracted struggle, they will certainly be able to frustrate the conspiracies and intrigues of the superpowers, defeat the israeli aggressors and finally achieve their national liberation with the support of the people of all countries," the chinese representative stressed.

CHINA AND US

US Congressional Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1976)

the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the u.s. congressional delegation with republican senator carl curtis as its chairman and democratic senator birch bayh as its vice-chairman.

the banquet was presided over by ko po-nien, vice-president of the host organization.

attending were wang yeh-chiu and pei shih-chang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and tang wen-sheng, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

thomas sovereign gates, jr., chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, and his wife were also present.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

the american guests arrived in peking this morning after touring shanghai, nanking and yangchou.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Chinese Amity Association President Meets and Fetes Friendship Association Delegation from Upper Volta

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1976)

wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening met and feted the delegation of the upper volta association of friendship among the peoples headed by president of the association daouda diallo. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

upper volta ambassador to china bado mathieu guy was present on the occasion.

present also were yang chi, vice-president of chinese people's association for friendship with

foreign countries, and leading members of organizations concerned.

the three-member delegation arrived in peking this morning for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese amity association.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

China's Nanking Acrobatic Troupe Ends Visit to Venezuela

(NCNA-English Caracas, Nov. 11, 1976)

the nanking acrobatic troupe from china left here by air for turkey today after winding up its friendly performance tour in this country.

ling ching, chinese ambassador to venezuela, gave a reception for the troupe yesterday. present at the reception were luis garcia morales, president of venezuela's national council of culture; alberto federico ravell, director of the central office of information; victor ochoa, first vice-president of the venezuela-china friendship association, and representatives of overseas chinese residing here. at the reception, the chinese artists performed vocal imitation, conjuring tricks and other items. a venezuelan friend rendered a solo recital of venezuelan folk songs at the reception which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

the nanking acrobatic troupe gave nine performances at "el poliedro" theatre and the central university of venezuela here with the spectators totalling over 30,000. it also gave performances arranged specially for workers, employees and children. the fine performances of the chinese artists were warmly applauded by the spectators.

during its stay in this country, the acrobatic troupe was received by president of venezuela's national council of culture luis garcia morales, rector of the central university of venezuela miguel layrisse and former rector of the university rafael jose neri on separate occasions. the chinese artists also visited scenic spots and historical sites in the capital city.

on the evening of november 7, the overseas chinese association gave a reception in honour of the troupe.

the nanking acrobatic troupe arrived in this country on october 29 after paying visits to surinam and panama.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Organ of Communist Party of Germany Greets Chairman Hua Kuu-feng

(NCNA-English Bonn, Nov. 11, 1976)

"rote fahne", organ of the communist party of germany (kpd), in a recent article expressed the most cordial congratulations on the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee.

the article says, "we most cordially congratulate comrade hua kuo-feng on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. the members and friends of our party as well as all class-conscious workers and progressive persons in our country have the firm conviction that the communist party of china will remain faithful to the revolutionary legacy of comrade mao tsetung, hold fast to the fundamental line and policy of the communist party of china for the whole historical period of socialism as laid down by comrade mao tsetung, carry on the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, grasp class struggle as the key link in socialist construction, combat revisionism, prevent the restoration of capitalism and carry the revolutionary cause of the proletariat to the end."

the article stresses, "we are sure that the people of all nationalities of china under the leadership of the communist party will strengthen their unity, continue the struggle against the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts and consolidate and develop the achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution."

the article says, "we are sure that the communist party of china will continue to pursue the revolutionary

diplomatic line and policy of comrade mao tsetung and continue to hold aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism."

the article says in conclusion, "the decision of the central committee of the communist party of china on the publication of the 'selected works of mao tsetung' and the preparations for the publication of the 'collected works of mao tsetung' is also a great inspiration for all class-conscious workers and progressive persons in our country and it foretells a high tide of studying mao tsetung thought."

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF CHANG CH'UN-CH'IAO

Chang Ch'un-ch'iao Is A Trumpeter in Praise of Chiang Kai-shek

by

Wei Chin (卫今)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 13, 1976)

A reactionary article entitled "Han Fu Ch'ü" written by Chang Ch'un-ch'iao was carried in the first issue of Volume I of the journal Battlefield (edited by Ting Ling and Shu Ch'ün), published in Hankow on March 28, 1938. Prior to this, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao all along presented himself as a member of literary and art circles. However, the article "Han Fu-ch'ü talked not about literature and art but about politics. In this article, he fundamentally ignored the serious warning already put forward by Chairman Mao: "Capitulationism must be combated both inside the Party and throughout the country." He made every effort to play up the chief ringleader of the Kuomintang reactionaries Chiang Kai-shek, and openly advocated all-round capitulation to the Kuomintang reactionaries. Reading this article will help widen our horizon and give us a clearer vision of this sham Marxist political swindler Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, who was accustomed to disguising himself as a "Leftist" and wagging his tongue, and had made a name by cheating the world. This shows that he had long been an out and out old-brand rightist.

An article was published in the spring of 1938 when the Chinese people's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression was at the critical juncture of survival or subjugation. At that time, the people throughout the country, united as one under the brilliant and wise leadership of Chairman Mao, fought the Japanese aggressors valiantly while the Kuomintang reactionaries followed the wicked policy of passive resistance against Japanese aggression but active attack on the Chinese communists, and plotted to weaken and wipe out the Chinese Communist Party in the War of Resistance Against Japan.

In such circumstances, Wang Ming's Right opportunist line took form inside the Party to cater to the political need of the Kuomintang reactionaries. Its advocates issued declarations, wrote articles, made speeches everywhere in Yenan and Wuhan, openly calling for "sincere support for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and recognition of Generalissimo Chiang as the leader of the Chinese nation in the War of Resistance and national reconstruction. They put forth the slogan of "building up a unified national defense army" and clamored for "unified command, unified discipline, unified arms, unified logistics service and unified operational plan" "under the command of a single commander Mr. Chiang." This amounted to handing over with a bow the leadership in the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, especially the leadership of the armed forces, to the Kuomintang reactionaries. This was an out-and-out capitulationist line. If this line were followed, the War of Resistance would fail, the Chinese revolution would be ruined and, as Chairman Mao pointed out, "The perspective will definitely be the occupation of China by the Japanese imperialists, with the Chinese people being turned into slaves and beasts of burden." ("Policies, Measures and Perspectives for Resisting the Japanese Invasion," Selected Works of Mao Tsetung, Vol. II)

Chang Chun-ch'iao's article "Han Fu-ch'u" was precisely a component part of the Right capitulationist chorus that went on with all its noise for a time.

This article begins with something about Han Fu-ch'ü. From the very beginning, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao profusely prettified this Kuomintang warlord Han Fu-ch'ü who fled the advancing Japanese troops without firing a single shot. He said: "He is very naive and has the mannerism of a peasant. He is very much like the Soviet hero Comrade Chapayev (Note, this is Hsia-Po-yang)." In his article, he painstakingly described Han Fu-ch'ü's treason and connivance with the Japanese aggressors as the result of "his simplicity, which made him an easy prey to the enemy's tricks right to the very end."

Why should Chang Ch'un-ch'iao apologize for Han Fu-ch'ü with such zeal? The answer is very simple: Han Fu-ch'ü was not the only one who had fled without a battle before the Japanese aggressor's onslaught. Is it not true that Chiang Kai-shek had done the same? While abandoning T'aian, a city in Shantung, Han Fu-ch'ü wrote this notation on a telegram: "Nanking has been lost, what of T'aian?" For this reason, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao had scruples in doing things. Since Chang Ch'un-ch'iao was bent on dressing up Chiang Kai-shek, who passively resisted Japanese aggression, actively attacked the Communist Party and fled without a battle, as the "leader" in the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression for national salvation, he was obliged to excuse Han Fu-ch'ü in his article in order to pave the way for gratifying Chiang Kai-shek.

Sure enough, when the map was spread out, a stiletto was exposed. The main theme of the article was brought to light as it went on: "Now Han Fu-ch'ü has been shot! This point shows the determination of the nationalist government led by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to wage a war of resistance;

it also shows that, in order to win final victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan, Generalissimo Chiang is determined to reform the existing army, that is to say, to establish a unified national defense army on the basis of the present army!"

This passage, which was written with great pains and followed a tortuous course, deserves to be read word by word and sentence by sentence.

"Now Han Fu-ch'ü has been shot! This shows the determination of the nationalist government led by Generalissimo Chiang to wage a war of resistance." The meaning of this portion is relatively clear. Actually, the execution of Han Fu-ch'ü was the outcome of the open strife and covert struggle among the Kuomintang reactionaries themselves and an application of worn-out tactics by Chiang Kai-shek to eliminate alien elements. However, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao said: Wrong! "This shows the determination of the nationalist government led by Generalissimo Chiang to wage a war of resistance." "In the first half of the article, he said: "At present, the people throughout the country are fighting against the Japanese under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang." "Now" he again racked his brain to look for "this point" to "show" that Chiang Kai-shek truly had the "determination....to wage a war of resistance." It was precisely in this manner that Chiang Kai-shek was portrayed as if he were the true "leader" of the War of Resistance Against Japan for national salvation. This gave Chang Ch'un-ch'iao and company a reason to push their much talked about capitulationist line--capitulation to Chiang Kai-shek.

"It also proves that, in order to win final victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan, Generalissimo Chiang is determined to reform the existing army, that is to say, to establish a unified national defense army on the basis of the present army! "The undertone of this passage is even more important. "The existing army" naturally included the Eighth Route Army, the New Fourth Army and all other anti-Japanese forces led by the Communist Party of China which had won many glorious victories on the battlefield of resistance to Japanese aggression. How should these troops be handled? In the words of Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, they should be "reformed" into "a unified national defense army" under the unified command of Chiang Kai-shek. This, he said, "shows" "the determination" made by Chiang Kai-shek "to win final victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan." Chang Ch'un-ch'iao and company would either mount a vengeful counter-attack against any opponent to this and accuse him of undermining "the final victory in the war of resistance against Japan!"

Toward the end of the article, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, in the course of recounting in full our proposal, quoted Lo Fu (also known as Chang Wen-tien) as saying: "The unification of military command, of operational plan, of instruction and discipline and of equipment and logistics service must be enforced." The repeated stress of the word "unification" showed their urgent desire. They wanted to "unify" all of the people's armed forces into the hands of Chiang Kai-shek, the chieftain of the Kuomintang reactionaries. They wanted the Chinese people to hand out their arms and capitulate en bloc to the Kuomintang reactionaries. Up to this point, hadn't the repulsive features of Chang Ch'un-ch'iao who frenziedly pushed the Right-capitulationist line been fully exposed?

In October of that year, Chairman Mao pointed out at the 6th plenary session of the 6th Central Committee of the Party: "Without armed struggle the proletariat and the Communist Party would have no standing at all in China, and it would be impossible to accomplish any revolutionary task." Chairman Mao emphatically stated: "Our policy is one of independence and initiative within the united front, a policy both of unity and of independence." He also pointed out: "In China, Ch'en Tu-hsiu and then Chang Kuo-t'ao, were both capitulators; capitulationism must be strenuously opposed." These are the most powerful criticism and repudiation of Wang Ming's Right capitulationist line.

On the eve of the War of Resistance Against Japan, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao pushed Wang Ming's Right-capitulationist line, advocated "literature for national defense," and brandished a big stick to encircle and attack Lu Hsün. Lu Hsün made a pointed remark: This is to "fawn on" the enemies and "disarm others on 'their' behalf." During the initial period of the War of Resistance Against Japan, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao continued to persevere in pushing Wang Ming's Right-capitulationist line, advocated "the establishment of a unified national defense army," and called for handing over the leadership of the people's armed forces to the Kuomintang reactionaries, saying that all these were necessary for "winning a final victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan." This was even more clearly for "fawning on" the enemies and "disarming others on 'their' behalf." His "literature for national defense" and "establishment of a unified national defense army" originated from the same source: He loudly chanted "unification" as if out of the needs of national interests, advocated "unifying" everything into the hands of the Kuomintang reactionaries and into the hands of Chiang Kai-shek, and surrendering to them <u>en bloc</u>.

Up to this point, we cannot but call to mind that following the September 18 Incident of 1931, Chiang Kai-shek stage-directed the formation of a reactionary organization of fascist secret agents by the name of Fu Hsing Society for the purpose of suppressing the revolutionary people and the patriotic movements against Japanese aggression. They concocted a whole set of fascist theories and, flaunting the banner of the "movement for national rejuvenation," frantically clamored for "one leader, one party" and harangued that "if the mustering of forces and unified command were to be effected, the dictatorship by the leader must be unflinchingly advocated" and "the only supreme commander Generalissimo Chiang must be supported in his efforts to unify China." All this talk was aimed at the elimination of the Communist Party of China and all other anti-Japanese patriotic forces under the pretext of "unification." By March 1938, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao was already in Yenan. He was perfectly clear about the policies of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, as well as the fact that the 8th Route Army and the New Fourth Army had become the main forces fighting on the battlefield against Japanese aggression. Still, he wrote this reactionary article to praise Chiang Kai-shek and preach all-round capitulation to him, and published it in a periodical edited by the renegade Ting Ling at Hankow under the rule of the Kuomintang. Moreover, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao's tune and the means he employed were strikingly similar to the fascist clamoring of the Fu Hsing Society. Isn't this something calling for deep thought?

"Fakes are fakes, and the mask should be ripped off." Now is the time to expose the true face of the bourgeois conspirator and careerist Chang Ch'un-ch'iao! Reading "Han Fu-ch'ü," the teaching material by negative example

written by him 38 years ago, and analyzing his past and present can help us clearly see and expose those sham "Leftists" who are really Rightists who have wormed their way into the revolutionary ranks. This is of great immediate importance for us to understand the present struggle to smash the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power.

* * *

"GANG OF FOUR"

A Counter-revolutionary Signal of Accelerating the Pace of Usurping Leadership in the Party and Seizing Power

- criticizing the anti-Party poisonous weed of "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down" cast forth by the "gang of four" in Kuang-ming Jih-pao

by

Hung Po (洪波)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 12, 1976)

The whole nation is jubilant and there is universal joy. Warmly hail Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's appointment as Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman of its Military Commission! Warmly celebrate the great victory in shattering at a single move the plot of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power! These two gratifying events in the political life of the Chinese people play a decisive role in the destiny of our Party and state. They are immortal meritorious services toward the Chinese revolution made by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in carrying out the behests of the great leader Chairman Mao. As history advances, people would more and more deeply feel the vital significance of this great historic victory.

Marx and Engels pointed out: "Every class struggle is a political struggle." ("Manifesto of the Communist Party," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, p. 260) Our Party's struggle against the "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan is a serious life-and-death struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism, and between Marxism and revisionism. The fundamental problem of the struggle is one of whether or not to adhere to the basic line formulated by Chairman Mao, a question of in the hands of which class is the supreme leadership of the Party and the state held, whether or not the state under the dictatorship of the proletariat can continue to exist on the 9.6 million square kilometers of Chinese territory, and whether or not the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao can be carried through to the end. All the counter-revolutionary activities of the "gang of four" serve one goal, i.e., to usurp supreme leadership in the Party and the state, change the basic line and policies for the Party for the historical period of socialism, change the proletarian nature of our Party, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

On October 4, the "gang of four" cast forth on the front page of Kuang-ming Jih-pao an anti-Party big poisonous weed headlined "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down by Chairman Mao" written in the name of "Liang Hsiao." This was their counter-revolutionary signal of accelerating the pace of usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "To overthrow a political power, it is always necessary first of all to create public opinion, to do work in the ideological sphere. This is true for the revolutionary class as well as for the counter-revolutionary class." For the purpose of usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power, the counter-revolutionary conspiratorial clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan went all out to create counter-revolutionary public opinion and fabricated a so-called Chairman Mao's last will: "Act according to the principles laid down." Because Comrade Hua Kuo-feng laid bare their forgery, the "gang of four" therefore hastily cast forth this anti-Party big poisonous weed in Kuang-ming Jih-pao. The article clamored: "To tamper with the principles laid down by Chairman Mao means the betrayal of Marxism, socialism and the great thesis of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." "Any revisionist chieftain who dares to tamper with the principles laid down by Chairman Mao will not come to a good end." They directed their sinister spearhead at the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, thus fully exposing their wolfish ambitions.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is the successor selected by Chairman Mao himself. On April 30, 1976 Chairman Mao wrote to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in his own handwriting: "With you in charge, I'm at ease." These glittering words of great historical significance expressed Chairman Mao's boundless trust in Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. According to the directive of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the leading position of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in the whole Party had already been affirmed. But this big anti-Party poisonous weed published in Kuang-ming Jih-pao made unauthorized use of Lenin's words and insidiously put forth a question of selecting a successor "to take over the deceased great genius." This shows that they wanted to overturn the arrangement made by Chairman Mao before he passed away and uplift the "gang of four," this bunch of sworn enemies of the Chinese people, to serve as so-called "successors." The vital issue of this big poisonous weed is to overthrow the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and let the "gang of four" take over.

This anti-Party big poisonous weed "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down" concocted by the "gang of four" is a major exposure of their long-conspired counter-revolutionary plot. Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan ganged up together for selfish ends, formed their own small anti-Party faction, disobeyed Chairman Mao's words, opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, time and again disrupted Chairman Mao's great strategic plans, frenziedly persecuted the great leader Chairman Mao, and pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The criminal activities of the "gang of four" had been discovered long ago by our brilliant and wise great leader Chairman Mao, and had been severely criticized on many occasions. As early as in 1974, Chairman Mao criticized Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan, saying: "You'd better be careful; don't let yoruselves become a small faction of four." "Don't form factions. Those who do so will fall." Out of their reactionary class nature, the "gang of four" turned a deaf ear to Chairman Mao's teachings. On the contrary, they went from bad to worse and frantically launched their counter-attacks. They completely betrayed Chairman Mao's basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts," vigorously practiced revisionism, went all out to carry

out activities to split the Party, plotted and conspired tirelessly, and made all kinds of preparations organizationally and in public opinion for them to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power.

In plotting to usurp supreme leadership in the Party and the state, the "gang of four" had for quite some time used the counter-revolutionary tactics of "liquidating the undesirables close to the emperor," and frenziedly opposed our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai and the leading comrades of the Center. They looked for opportunities, made use of all kinds of excuses and played dirty underhand tricks. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, they gang up with Lin Piao, Ch'en Po-ta and company and tried to "overthrow everything." During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, they "shot three arrows at the same time." At the end of 1974, the "gang of four" carried out a series of conspiratorial activities behind the back of the Party Central Committee, and anxiously tried to make use of the 2nd plenary session of the CCP 10th Central Committee and the 4th National People's Congress to form their own "cabinet." They were sharply rebuked right away by Chairman Mao. He said: "Chiang Ch'ing has wild ambitions. She wants Wang Hung-wen to be Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and herself to be Chairman of the Party Central Committee." The plot of the "gang of four" failed due to exposure. However, the reactionaries will not perish of their own accord; they invariably follow the law: make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again....till their doom.

Chairman Mao called for the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat to combat and guard against revisionism. However, the "gang of four" who vigorously practiced revisionism and followed the bourgeois ways of life again viciously played their trick. They regarded empiricism as the main danger at the present time and fought against it, clamored for "taking it as the key link," tampered with the Party's basic line, negated taking class struggle as the key link, switched the general orientation of the struggle, and directed the spearhead at leading Party, government and army cadres who were loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

For the sake of consolidating the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the great leader Chairman Mao personally initiated the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts at the end of 1975. However, the "gang of four" leaped forth and frantically undermined this struggle right from the start. Like a drowning person catching at a life-saving straw, they made a great fuss about trifles in this struggle and went their own way. They made use of the tools of public opinion controlled by them and the secret liaison points in their own system to fabricate rumors and enkindle the fire of evil, and frenziedly directed the spearhead at comrades who adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in a vain attempt to topple a large number of responsible Party, government and army comrades in the central and local organs so as to pave the way for them to usurp leadership in the Party and the state.

In February 1976, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao appointed Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Acting Premier. The "gang of four" hated this in the extreme. Chang Ch'un-ch'iao wrote "My Impressions" to most thoroughly reveal the counter-revolutionary designs of this sinister gang.

In "My Impressions," Chang Ch'un-ch'iao borrowed Wang An-shih's poem "The First Day of the Month," deluded his own ugly soul of his failure and hysteria, and dreamed that the "gang of four" would one day find itself in a festive carnival with the "old replaced by the new." This article "My Impressions" is one of the iron-clad proofs of the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power.

After this, the "gang of four" directed their evil spearhead mainly at Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. On April 7, on the proposal of our great leader Chairman Mao, the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee unanimously resolved to appoint Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as First Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. The great leader Chairman Mao personally selected a reliable successor for our Party, thus laying a solid foundation for insuring that the supreme leadership of our Party and state would be held in the hands of genuine Marxists and proletarian revolutionaries. This important measure threw into confusion the pace of the "gang of four." It really was a fatal blow.

When Chairman Mao was seriously ill and after he passed away, the "gang of four" thought that the time was ripe, and they became more unscrupulous and frantic in attacking the Party. With fanfare, they stepped up scheming, secretly established links, went everywhere to sell their ideas, openly instigated others to oppose the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, and hastily attempted to usurp supreme leadership in the Party and seize power. In a planned way and with premeditation, they forged a so-called Chairman Mao's deathbed adjuration: "Act according to the principles laid down," suddenly cast it forth in the newspapers before the mass memorial rally for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tset-ung, that is, before Comrade Hua Kuo-feng made his memorial speech, and publicized it with an endless stream of lengthy articles.

When this plot of theirs was laid bare by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, on October 3 Wang Hung-wen raised his counter-revolutionary outcry: "Revisionism is going to emerge in the Central Committee." "We must keep our eyes wide open and watch for revisionism." On October 4, the "gang of four" hastily cast forth the big poisonous weed "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down" on the front page of Kuang-ming Jih-pao. This was a poisoned arrow shot directly at the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. Very obviously, the emergence of this big poisonous weed showed that they were keen on taking action.

This is the background of the class struggle behind the publication of this big poisonous weed in Kuang-ming Jih-pao. From the above-mentioned facts alone we can clearly see the evil aim of the counter-revolutionary activities of the "gang of four," and also most clearly explain the reactionary essence of this big poisonous weed "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down."

This anti-Party big poisonous weed "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down" is a counter-revolutionary mobilization order. With a prevailing thirst for blood, the article clamors: "Although we would still

run into evil winds and angry waves and encounter difficulties and setbacks in our fighting course ahead, so long as...." This means that they vainly attempted to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat, go all out to restore capitalism and fight it out with the proletariat. The situation of the struggle has become very clear. In this confrontation between the two forces, either the proletariat will swallow up and defeat the "gang of four," or the "gang of four" will swallow up and defeat the proletariat.

To grasp the opportunity for battle and especially the opportunity for revolution under the situation of acute and complex class struggle is a most important art of political struggle for the proletarian revolutionaries to lead the revolutionary struggle. Here, we recall Lenin's instructions in leading the October Revolution. After the revolution in February 1917, when the time gradually grew for the proletarian socialist revolution in Russia, at what time should the proletariat go into action was a most urgent problem bearing on the success or failure of the revolution. In "Opinions of An Outsider" published on October 21, Lenin said: "The success or failure of the Russian revolution and the revolutions the world over depends on the struggle in these two or three days." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 344) On November 6, in his "Letter to the Members of the Central Committee," Lenin more urgently came out with the words: "We must solve the problem this evening or tonight." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 351) Under the brilliant and wise leadership of Lenin, the great October Revolution ended in victory. "This historic victory has deep social and historical roots. However, the grasping of the opportunity for battle favorable to the proletariat to overthrow the provisional government of the Russian bourgeoisie at a single move by Lenin will always be a brilliant example for us to learn from.

The emergence of this big poisonous weed revealed the anxiety and mood for murder of the "gang of four" and told the proletariat: "We cannot wait! If we wait we would lose everything!" ("Letter to the Members of the Central Committee," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 350) For the purpose of shattering this counter-revolutionary restorationist plot which would bring serious disasters to the Chinese people, the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng adopted resolute measures against the "gang of four."

"Now the cock has crowed and all under heaven is bright." After the fierce battle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, our Party has won, the proletariat has won and the people have won! At this critical moment of the Chinese revolution, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, on behalf of the fundamental interests and common aspiration of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of the whole country, smashed at a single move the anti-Party "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan and shattered their counter-revolutionary restorationist plot for usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power, thus saving the revolution and the Party. By leading our Party from danger to safety through tempestuous storms, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng averted a major retrogression in Chinese history and a great disaster for our people, thereby winning the wholehearted support of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

In as early as May 1975 Chairman Mao pointed out that if the problem of the "gang of four" "is not settled in the first half of this year, it should be settled in the second half; if not this year, then next year; if not next, then the year after." The smashing of the "gang of four" is a great example of putting into practice Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng through carrying out Chairman Mao's behests. The spring wind blows amid profuse willow wands; six hundred million in this land all equal Yao and Shun. The cause of Chairman Mao has a worthy successor, our Party once again has a leader of its own in Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, and the Chinese revolution again has a reliable helmsman of its own. How can we help cheering to our heart's content and singing aloud?

In this big poisonous weed "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down," there are the following jargons: "All chieftains of the revisionist line who attempt to tamper with this principle laid down necessarily have to tamper with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, emasculate its revolutionary soul and blunt its revolutionary edge." Look, it was precisely the "gang of four" themselves who tampered with Chairman Mao's directives, shamelessly forged this so-called last adjuration, and afterward pinned labels on people. How despicable was this trick! Those who truly tampered with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought were none other than the "gang of four." The "gang of four" were a handful of specimens. The "gang of four" opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line on a whole series of domestic and international questions,and undermined the socialist revolution and socialist construction. What they pushed was a counter-revolutionary revisionist line, an ultra-Right line. They wormed their way into the core of our Party, corroded our Party from the inside, and perpetrated counter-revolutionary hush-hush activities which could not have been done even by the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries.

The "gang of four" are the agents of all reactionary forces at home and abroad inside our Party, and are the most ferocious enemies of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Chairman Mao pointed out: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." The "gang of four" are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party, and are unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road. If the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power had succeeded, counter-revolutionary restoration on a nationwide scale would appear, our Marxist-Leninist party would turn into a revisionist and fascist party and the whole of China would change color.

This big poisonous weed published in Kuang-ming Jih-pao on October 4 gave prominence to the word "forever" to express their counter-revolutionary determination. The "gang of four" wanted to be enemies of the people forever. They dreamed of perpetuating themselves and vainly attempted to make their counter-revolutionary cause perpetual. This was entirely the pipedream of the "gang of four." How could the Chinese people tolerate them to do evil "forever"? How could we tolerate "forever" their carrying on according to their counter-revolutionary revisionist line? The "gang of four" had done

every evil and lost all popular support. The Chinese people noticed this long ago and bore their hatred at heart. According to the historical materialist viewpoint of Marxism the swift collapse of the "gang of four" is due to the fact that they were reactionaries going against the tide of history, and had betrayed the revolutionary cause started by Chairman Mao as well as the fundamental interests of the Chinese people. The people do not like them, bitterly hate them and oppose them. The "gang of four" have by now reached the realm of "forever." They "have already been nailed to that eternal pillory by history." (Marx: "The Civil War in France," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. II, p. 399)

Chairman Mao once pointed out: "In view of its history, this Party of ours has a great future." The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng smashed the counter-revolutionary plot of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power and restore capitalism. This fully shows that our Party is worthy of its reputation as a Party built, nurtured and tempered by Chairman Mao himself, as a politically mature Marxist-Leninist party, and as a great, glorious and correct Party. At present, the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country rally closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, hold aloft the great red banner of invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, angrily denounce, expose and criticize the counter-revolutionary towering crimes of the "gang of four" and, full of pride and with confidence increased a hundredfold, fearlessly forge ahead to win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

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Jen-min Jih-pao Article Accuses "Gang of Four" of Sabotage

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1976)

a frontpage article in the "people's daily" today exposes and condemns the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique for its crimes in sabotaging the efforts to grasp revolution and promote production.

it points out that the "gang of four", the chief culprits engaged in such sabotage, weighed upon hundreds of millions of people like a heavy rock.

following are excerpts from the article by jen ping, entitled, "a gang of vermin noxious to the country and the people":

basing himself on the universal truth of marxism-leninism, our great leader and teacher chairman mao summed up the experience in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and laid down for our party the great principle of "grasping revolution, promoting production". this principle is a scientific reflection of the dialectical relationship between revolution and production, between the superstructure and the economic base, and between the relations of production and the productive forces. it shows the only correct road for the rapid advance of the national economy in the socialist direction. in order to usurp party and state power, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan did their utmost to tamper with and oppose the principle. they spread a host of fallacies and did many evils to undermine revolution and production and to endanger the country and people. the crimes they committed are outrageous.

the "gang of four" don't know how to work a machine, grow a crop or fight a battle. they lack truth and mass support. only by bludgeoning and labelling people did they manage to get along. they did not engage in production and opposed those who did. should any one talk about production or do something to promote it, they would fly into a fury and indiscriminately condemn him as a follower of the "theory of productive forces" on the pretext that he talked only about production, and not about revolution. is the effort to promote production synonymous with the "theory of productive forces"? no excl. the "gang of four" completely reversed right and wrong on this question in order to create confusion.

the theory of productive forces is a revisionist theory that one-sidedly exaggerates the decisive

role of the productive forces, but negates the powerful reaction of the relations of production on the productive forces and that of the superstructure on the economic base; it negates taking class struggle as the key link, putting politics in command, the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. chairman mao pointed out: "class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." "moreover, ideology and politics are the commander, the soul." lenin pointed out: "politics cannot but have precedence over economics. to argue differently means forgetting the a b c of marxism." the relationship between revolution and production represents the unity of opposites. of the two, revolution is the principal aspect of the contradiction and plays the leading role. it determines the orientation and the line guiding the development of production and is at the same time a powerful motive force for this development. the relationship between revolution and production and between politics and economics is one between the key link and the subordinate links, between the commander and the commanded. it is wrong either to reverse this relationship or to take an eclectical attitude toward it. in the historical period of socialism, there are still classes and class struggle, and only when we persevere in taking class struggle as the key link, effectively grasp revolution and continue to readjust the inharmonious portions of the relations of production and the superstructure can we push the social productive forces forward rapidly, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent the restoration of capitalism. while criticizing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, chairman mao said explicitly: "political work is the life-blood of all economic work." we must at all times persevere in giving first place to revolution and putting proletarian politics in command. teng hsiao-ping was entirely wrong when he preached "taking the three directives as the key link" and stated that "white or black, so long as the cats can catch mice, they are alright". we are opposed to the theory of productive forces at all times, past, present or future. but this can in no way be construed as opposing to promoting production. the "gang of four" deliberately confused the two different concepts and equated the theory of productive forces to the effort to promote production; they brought insolent accusations against people so that no one would dare or be able to promote production. their criminal aim was to undermine both production and revolution.

by stressing the commanding role of revolution, we do not mean that production is unimportant, still less do we mean it is dispensable. marxists regard man's activity in production as the most fundamental practical activity, and material production as the basis for the subsistence and development of mankind.

chairman mao teaches us: "class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country. these movements are a sure guarantee that communists will be free from bureaucracy and immune against revisionism and dogmatism, and will for ever remain invincible. they are a reliable guarantee that the proletariat will be able to unite with the broad working masses and realize a democratic dictatorship." in the period of socialism, only by taking class struggle as the key link, developing production actively and building socialism successfully can we provide a solid material basis for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, build up a powerful national defence, support the world revolution better, improve the material and cultural life of the working people step by step, and prepare the material conditions for the gradual elimination of the three major differences, for the triumph of socialism over capitalism and the realization of the ultimate goal of communism. therefore, striving for the expansion of socialist production and building socialism well is a basic task of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a glorious duty of the working class and other labouring people. the "gang of four" advocated metaphysics frantically. with ulterior motives, they opposed revolution to production, politics to economy, class struggle to the struggle for production, and the dictatorship of the proletariat to socialist construction. they were against promoting production and construction. this would not only impede the expansion of production, but inevitably undermine the great cause of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. according to their logic, when the "satellites go up into the sky", the red flag would inevitably "trail in the dust"; if the 800 million people want to "make revolution", they should feed themselves only with northwest wind. is it not a monstrous insult to marxism to pass such "theory" off as marxism?

we the proletariat want both to keep the red flag flying from generation to generation and send satellites up into the sky; we want to ensure that our country will never change its political colour and will grow prosperous and strong.

the "gang of four" asserted that "production will go up automatically when revolution is carried out well". by this they meant to negate party leadership and throw production into chaos so that the socialist economy would "automatically" fall into an anarchist state and capitalism would be restored.

the struggle for production hinges on class struggle. to develop production, we must first of all grasp

class struggle and the two-line struggle well. facts have shown that if revolution is not done well, production will certainly suffer and go astray. a really good job in making revolution will surely spur production. to develop socialist production, however, we must also study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought conscientiously and strive to grasp the laws governing production and solve the contradictions arising in the course of production. we must strengthen party leadership, rely wholeheartedly on the working class and the masses of the people, establish and improve rational rules and regulations, do a better job of economic accounting, lower production costs, increase the accumulation of funds, carry out technical innovations and technical revolution, launch socialist emulation, raise labour productivity, and so on. economic work must be done with increasing carefulness. how can production go up automatically without an enormous amount of hard work being done and specific practical problems solved? socialist production needs leadership; it must develop proportionately in a planned way and in the socialist direction.

"the gang of four" indulged themselves in revisionist, splittist and conspiratorial activities. what they dreamed of day and night was how to usurp party and state power. they did not care a fig for the development of production or the safety of the people. after the strong earthquake in tangshan, chairman mao and the party central committee showed great solicitude, and comrade hua kuo-feng himself visited the quake-affected area to express sympathy for the people there. but the vicious "gang of four" said that "the earthquake affected only a few hundred square kilometres of land; it is only a matter of a few months" and, compared with their "great cause" of counter-revolutionary restoration, only a matter of minor and "partial" importance. after the tangshan earthquake, leading comrades in charge of anti-quake and relief work pointed out that it was necessary to work well in order to ensure the safety of chairman mao, the party central committee and the people. but the "gang of four" outrageously slandered these comrades, alleging that they "ignored politics and class struggle". what kind of "politics" did these rascals want? lying on expensive beds designed to protect them in the event of an earthquake, they hummed such poems as "watching and waiting at ease for the mountain to fall and the earth to split" and quoted lines from an old poem "the earth turns round to herald a new world; the sky whirls for the establishment of an everlasting new regime" as an expression of their counter-revolutionary pipe dream for "ruling all the rivers and mountains" and the restoration of capitalism.

in the name of "revolution", the "gang of four" poked their nose into everything and created troubles

everywhere. "don't be afraid to stop production or work," they shouted, so as to undermine the national economic plan and the strategic policy of "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". wherever they went, they brought bourgeois factionalism and splits to undermine party leadership and divide the ranks of the working class. they upset the management of enterprises, disrupted government financial and economic policies and whipped up an evil wind of economism. they incited people to engage in beatings, smashings and robberies, supported such actions and used the reactionary slogan of "attack by reasoning but defend yourselves by force" to oppose chairman mao's instruction that (when there is a debate) "it should be conducted by reasoning, not by coercion or force." with their reactionary slogan, they created fightings which hit the national economy and brought serious losses in some areas. in short, the "gang of four" would be elated if they could destroy the socialist economy and topple the dictatorship of the proletariat. what sinister designs they harboured excl.

the "gang of four" are typical counter-revolutionary double-dealers. they masqueraded as heroes against "dictatorship by the ministries", but actually tried hard to enforce a kind of dictatorship with the "gang of four" at the core. they clamoured against "material incentives", but in fact resorted to "material incentives" themselves. they abused others as advocating the "slavish comprador philosophy" while they themselves worshipped things foreign, fawned on foreigners, maintained illicit foreign relationship and engaged in flagrant activities of capitulationism and national betrayal. they chanted loudly about "restricting bourgeois right" while they scrambled even more frenziedly than the capitalists for more bourgeois right. they appropriated at will the fruits of labour of the people, spent money like dirt with an unsparing hand and led a decadent and dissolute life, indulging in eating, drinking, pleasure-seeking, hunting, riding and watching old operas and vulgar films. they are out-and-out bourgeois elements sucking the blood of the workers.

since the anti-party "gang of four" was smashed, the people in their hundreds of millions have shown unprecedented enthusiasm for socialism. the revolution is forging ahead and production is taking on a new look. many factories and mines have topped their production quotas every day, and their output is at an all-time high. in those places and organizations, which suffered seriously from interferences and sabotage by the "gang of four", the situation in revolution and production has rapidly turned for the better, and the people there are determined to work most energetically

to make up for the losses caused by the "gang of four". the situation there is excellent and inspiring. all this is eloquent proof that revolution is the locomotive of history and the powerful motive force for the development of production.

chairman mao formulated for us the marxist-leninist principle of "grasping revolution, promoting production" and hoisted the two bright red banners of taching and tachai as examples for us to learn from and catch up with. we must rally most closely round the party central committee headed by our wise leader chairman hua kuo-feng, adhere to the party's basic line, and penetratingly criticize and thoroughly settle accounts with the "gang of four" for their counter-revolutionary crimes. we must uphold the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, deepen the mass movements to learn from taching in industry and learn from tachai in agriculture, do still better in implementing the charter of the anshan iron and steel company, take the road of being both red and expert, work energetically and in high spirits to seize victories in both revolution and production and strive to fulfil or overfulfil the national economic plan. the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the masses of people of china have high aspirations and confidence and the ability to surmount difficulties and push forward the national economy at an even faster pace, and strive to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, accomplish the comprehensive modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology and build china into a powerful socialist country before the end of the century and realize the ultimate goal of communism.

Northeast China Miners Denounce "Gang of Four"

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Nov. 14, 1976)

seventy thousand miners, cadres and technicians in fushun coal mine in northeast china, one of the country's largest, have brought about an upsurge in exposing and denouncing the counter-revolutionary crimes of the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique.

the smashing of the clique has greatly spurred the socialist enthusiasm of the miners, and coal production is soaring. after overfulfilling its october production plan, the mine has again achieved good results in november.

the miners have voiced their warm support for the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party and chairman of its military commission, and for the smashing of the scheme of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power. over 1000 denunciation meetings of from a few hundred to ten thousand people have been held. big-character posters, blackboard bulletins and wall-newspapers exposing the counter-revolutionary crimes of the "gang of four" can be seen everywhere.

liu chen-shan, vice-chairman of the lungfeng mine revolutionary committee who had escaped death in the old society from a mass burial pit and still carries a scar, said at a criticism meeting: "we miners would again be thrown into mass burial pits if the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique's plot to usurp power had been realized. big landlords and capitalists would come into power, and the soviet tragedy of turning revisionist would repeat itself in china. the 'gang of four' have never been proletarian revolutionaries, but are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the party and are unrepentant capitalist-roaders still travelling on the capitalist road."

in order to deepen their criticism of the crimes of the "gang of four" and the ultra-right essence of their counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the party organizations at all levels led the workers in studying the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin, and of chairman mao. over 3000 study groups and 500 study classes have been organized. in these studies, the miners, armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, have stripped the "gang of four" of their guise as "representatives of the correct line", as "theoreticians", and as "standard-bearers of the cultural revolution".

veteran worker and communist chao chung-kwei said: "chiang ching claimed to be the 'student' and 'comrade-in-arms' of chairman mao. but actually, she interfered with and sabotaged the carrying out of chairman mao's revolutionary line. during the cultural revolution chairman mao instructed us to settle debates by reasoning instead of by coercion or force. but chiang ching, with her own axe to grind, told people to 'attack by reasoning, but defend by force'. she fanned up armed conflicts among the revolutionary masses, splitted the revolutionary ranks, and disrupted chairman mao's strategy. when chairman mao was seriously ill, she went so far as persecuting him. her heart is blacker than coal and more poisonous than gas."

the miners exposed and criticized the crimes of the "gang of four" in undermining socialist construction under the signboard of marxism. the party secretary of extraction team 129 of laohutai colliery angrily said: "these four don't know how to run machines or grow crops. they labelled those who grasped production with 'the theory of the productive force'. they smeared rational rules and regulations as 'controlling, checking and suppressing the workers', and held back the socialist enthusiasm of the masses. their criminal aim was to destroy the socialist economy, the material basis of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and restore capitalism." through criticism, the workers have drawn a clear-cut demarcation between right and wrong lines, and thrown themselves into grasping revolution and promoting production with greater zeal. since mid-october, the team had overfulfilled its production quotas every day, and completed its october plan two days ahead of schedule.

encouraged by the happy tidings, members of the extraction team of fushunhsi opencut mine, china's biggest, had all their 13 electric drills overfulfilling the october plan. eight of these drills have already fulfilled the annual quotas.

SUPPORT OF CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S DECISIONS

Away With All Pests

by

Fang Ko (方歌)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 17, 1976)

The decision of the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee on the building of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the decision of the CCP Central Committee on the publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and the preparation for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung have brought hearty joy to the vast grassland of the northern border and the South Sea islands. The two important decisions of the Party Central Committee reflect the strong desire and common aspiration of over 30,000,000 Communist Party members!

After hearing these two heartening decisions of the Party Central Committee and the broadcast of the important editorial "Common Aspiration of Hundreds of Millions of People" by the two papers and one journal, we hear once again the solemn martial music of "The Internationale" vibrating over the radio waves. Hundreds of thousands of Communist Party members and revolutionary fighters are familiar with this song and have time and again been inspired by its dignified melody into rushing one after another to the battlefield to pound against the old world of the exploiting classes. Today, this battle song once again arouses in numerous revolutionary fighters an emotional surge and inspires the militant pride of hundreds of thousands! At such a moment, how much one has to confide to the beloved Party and one's own comrades-in-arms, comrades and relatives!

"....unite together, tomorrow the internationale will surely be realized."

The revolutionary journey is very long and the battle has not drawn to an end. We are required to conscientiously and painstakingly study the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao. In the history of our Party's 55 years of struggle, amid numerous storms with terrific waves, the invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, like the brilliant lighthouse, always guided the vessel of revolution to advance through the wind and waves. Today, the whole Party, the whole Army and people of all nationalities throughout the country rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and are resolved to carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao. In the face of the new fighting task, we feel that it is a hundred times more important to study Chairman Mao's writings. at this time, when we hear or sing once again this "song of the proletariat of the whole world," we are even more warmly encouraged and aroused.

"Unite together, tomorrow...." We have sung for more than 50 years "The Internationale" and we will keep on singing it forever. For more than 50 years, the broad masses of Communist Party members and revolutionary

fighters sang aloud: "Unite together, tomorrow." They attacked class enemies of all descriptions, thus enabling our Party to grow and progress in the course of struggle. However, the handful of renegades, enemy agents, unrepentant capitalist-roaders, degenerate elements and alien class elements always disrupted the solidarity and unity of the Party from within like "termites." Chairman Mao taught us: "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." These three basic principles are the touchstone for distinguishing between true and false Marxism. Communists and revolutionary fighters must wage resolute struggle according to these three basic principles against those capitalist-roaders who practice revisionism, work for disunity, intrigue and conspire and those bad elements who betray Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and tamper with Chairman Mao's directives, tear off the masks from them, and lay bare their repulsive features and dirty underhand behavior. Please take a look at the history of our Party's 55 years of struggle. Which one practicing disunity with an intention to topple our Party could escape the ignominious end of losing both fortune and honor?

An old worker aptly said: The two important decisions of the Party Central Committee have really bared our hearts. The Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng understands best our desire and is linked at heart with hundreds of millions of the people.

The memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao will stand like a rock in the heart of our motherland for thousands of generations. Chairman Mao's brilliant thought and revolutionary line will forever be the lighthouse guiding us to fight in unity and advance in victory. We soberly see the storms ahead on our way, but we are even more confident of seeing the bright sunny skies in the distance.

"Unite together, tomorrow." Away with all pests! Our force is irresistible.

* * *

Wage Struggle Through to the End Against Those Who Practice Revisionism, Work for Disunity, and Intrigue and Conspire

by

the Party branch of a certain submarine of the North Sea Fleet of the Chinese PLA Navy

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 17, 1976)

Our submarine is a war vessel personally inspected by the great leader Chairman Mao. After the issue of the two important decisions of the Party Central Committee, we are all boundlessly elated and inspired. For days, we conscientiously study the two important decisions of the Party Central Committee and the editorial "Common Aspiration of Hundreds of Millions of People" by the two papers and one journal of the Party Central Committee and unanimously express that we will take concrete action to respond to the Party Central Committee's call, rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, study even more assiduously the writings of Chairman Mao and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao.

The two decisions made by the Party Central Committee are very brilliant and correct and fully reflect the common aspiration of hundreds of millions of people. The Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is linked at heart with the revolutionary fighters. Our Party branch, after specially convening branch committee meeting to study how to respond to the Party Central Committee's call, has rapidly stirred up a new high tide in studying the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, formulated study plans and written letter of resolution to the Party committee at a higher level. All classes and sections have also written to the Party branch their letters of guarantee and resolution.

Recently, our submarine also called a meeting for exchange of experience in reading through the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung. The comrades said: "Chairman Mao's writings are immortal Marxist-Leninist documents, precious spiritual treasures of the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world and our ever-victorious banner. We must assiduously study the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao." Some comrades recalled the happy scene of the great leader Chairman Mao inspecting our war vessel on January 10, 1956, looked back at the history of the growth of individuals and the war vessel, and said with deep understanding: "The invincible Mao Tsetung thought is the lighthouse guiding us forward. Mao Tsetung thought nurses our sturdy growth and encourages us to victoriously advance over wind and waves. As our submarine has been inspected by Chairman Mao, we should study more and better Chairman Mao's writings. We should learn and apply them in the course of struggle, and thoroughly understand and grasp Mao Tsetung thought. As long as we have grasped Mao Tsetung thought, any opportunist will be exposed and vanquished by us."

At present, we must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard and don't intrigue and conspire." We must wage resolute struggle against all words and deeds that run counter to these three basic principles and resolutely struggle to the end against the capitalist-roaders who practice revisionism, work for disunity, intrigue and conspire!

The submarine captain Comrade Yu Te-ming said: We must practice Marxism, unite and be open and aboveobard. This is the common aspiration of hundreds of millions of people. Those capitalist-roaders who oppose Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, tamper with Chairman Mao's directives, practice revisionism, work for disunity, intrigue and conspire always go against the will of people, and are isolated and doomed to failure. Anybody who vainly attempts to topple the Chinese Communist Party built by Chairman Mao himself could only lift up a rock to drop on his own feet and end in ignominious defeat.

All comrades of the whole submarine resolutely express that they will link themselves with the reality of class struggle and the two-line struggle, study even more assiduously the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, uphold the solidarity and unity of the Party and obey the orders of the Party Central Committee in all actions. Right now, a new high tide is being whipped up in the whole submarine to study the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, to sing aloud the three revolutionary songs of "The East Is Red," "The Internationale" and "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention" and to carry out more solid training in preparedness against war. Many comrades have copied in their notebooks the two important decisions of the Party Central Committee and the important editorial "Common Aspiration of Hundreds of Millions of People" for bringing to sea, and are prepared to study them any time. All are of one mind and have the same aspiration: strive to learn well Mao Tsetung thought, strive to perform one's duties well, wage struggle against all words and deeds that run counter to the three basic principles with concrete actions, rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, adhere to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and defend our great socialist mother country.

* * *

PUBLISHING CIRCLES

Strive To Publicize Mao Tsetung Thought

by

Hsinhua Bookstore, main store

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 12, 1976)

The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao has passed away. With boundless reverence, as we broad masses of books distribution fighters of the Hsinhua Bookstore throughout the nation remember the high merit and great achievements of Chairman Mao made for the Chinese revolution and the world revolution and recall his warm concern for publishing work, we are churning with emotions inside and burst into tears. All words converge into one sentence: We must strive to publicize Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and must not fail to live up to Chairman Mao's consistent teachings and expectations.

The book distribution fighters will never forget Chairman Mao's great concern for publishing work. In 1919, Chairman Mao personally edited the Hsiangchiang Review. In 1920, he personally founded the Culture Bookstore in Changsha to publicize Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, thus enkindling the revolutionary amber and "arousing tens of millions of workers and peasants." The great revolutionary practice of Chairman Mao will forever encourage the book distribution fighters to combat without rest for publicizing Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and defending Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The book distribution fighters will never forget the brilliant inscriptions written on two occasions by Chairman Mao for Hsinhua Bookstore. In the year with gunfire flying around in the War of Resistance Against Japan--September 1939, a book distribution organization of the proletariat was born in Yenan, the shrine of revolution, and Chairman Mao personally wrote the four big glittering characters, "Hsin Hua Book Store." On the eve of the founding of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Mao once again wrote the name for Hsinhua Bookstore. What a great encouragement and cordial concern this was! Chairman Mao's inscriptions, like the radiance of the red sun, forever shine upon the broad path for the book distribution fighters to serve proleterian politics, the workers and peasants and socialist revolution and construction.

The book distribution fighters will never forget Chairman Mao's series of important directives and instructions on publication and distribution work. In December 1940, Chairman Mao had pointed out in his article "On Policy" that "Every base area must establish printing shops, publish books and newspapers and organize distribution and delivery agencies." In compliance with Chairman Mao's instruction, all base areas set up Hsinhua Bookstore one after another. Three days after the inaugural ceremony of the People's Republic of China, despite pressure of work, Chairman Mao personally wrote an inscription for Hsinhua Bookstore's national publishing

work conference. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao personally ratified the State Council's "Report on the forum on publishing work" and set the correct course for publishing work.

As the broad masses of book distribution fighters review Chairman Mao's series of teachings on publishing work and recall the history of the growth of Hsinhua Bookstore under the warm solicitude of Chairman Mao, they have further strengthened their determination in seriously carrying out the task of publishing Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings, and running Hsinhua Bookstore as a strong battlefront for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and creating revolutionary public opinion.

We book distribution fighters must turn our grief into strength, closely rally round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, obey the orders of the Party Central Committee in all actions, persistently take class struggle as the key link, whip up a new hightide in studying Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, grasp revolution and promote work, and sensibly carry out properly the task of distributing Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings so that the radiance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought will forever shine on the road of advance for the revolutionary people.

* * *

TANGSHAN

People of Earthquake Afflicted Tangshan-Fengnan Area Repudiate "Gang of Four"

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1976)

the people of the tangshan-fengnan area are greatly inspired by the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and of its military commission and the great victory won by the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng in resolutely smashing the anti-party "gang of four". they are elated over the fact that our party once again has its own leader in chairman hua kuo-feng, and indignantly expose and repudiate the vile crimes of the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique which paid no attention to the fate of the people in the quake-stricken area and undermined and interfered with the anti-quake relief work.

the strong earthquake that occurred in the tangshan-fengnan area on july 28 this year caused grave loss of life and property damage. chairman mao and the party central committee showed great concern for the people there. the day the earthquake occurred, the party central committee cabled a message of sympathy to the people of the earthquake-stricken area and ordered people's liberation army men to rush to tangshan to rescue people and property. shortly afterwards, the central delegation led by comrade hua kuo-feng went to the afflicted area to convey warm sympathy to the quake victims. all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions sent medical teams, work teams and large quantities of relief supplies to their aid. under the loving care and encouragement of chairman mao and the party central committee, the people of the quake-stricken area started a heroic anti-quake struggle. during his illness, the great leader chairman mao was very much concerned about the people in the stricken area. but the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique did not pay the least attention to the anti-quake struggle and relief work. they did not go to the stricken area and even refused to listen to reports on conditions in the area. instead, they hatched in private a plot to usurp party and state leadership.

working day and night, comrade hua kuo-feng and other comrades in leading central organs worked out many effective anti-quake measures to help the people in the stricken area with their anti-quake relief work. but the "gang of four" stirred up an evil wind. they vilified the party central

committee because of its effective leadership of the anti-quake relief work, alleging that it was not grasping class struggle, that it was still following the concept "the cat that catches mice is a good cat, be it a white or a black one" and that "a few people are using anti-quake and relief work to suppress the revolution and the criticism of teng hsiao-ping". with ulterior motives, they yelled: "wherever the quakes occur, they should not be allowed to affect the criticism of teng". yao wen-yuan, the trumpeter of the anti-party "gang of four", gloated over the serious damage caused by the earthquake. he copied a poem of the taiping heavenly kingdom which says: "the turning of the earth is in fact a new terrestrial omen; the revolution of the heaven brings forth a new permanent heavenly kingdom" and "the time is opportune for the conquest of the whole country; may fellow countrymen set their minds at ease and enjoy themselves to their hearts' content". he insinuated that a new heavenly kingdom of the "gang of four" was about to be established and that the conquest of the whole country was in sight. he ordered that this poem be quoted in an article.

the people throughout the country showed great concern for the afflicted people. large quantities of relief goods from all parts of the country were rushed to tangshan. but the "gang of four" paid no heed to the lives of the tangshan people. they diverted railway vehicles assigned to transport goods to tangshan for their own use. they ate and drank to their hearts' content on board the train on a trip they took during the post-quake period. they ordered the train to halt at will, disrupting the time-table of trains and affecting the timely transportation of some relief goods. even more vicious was their clamour that "there are only one million people in tangshan. but china with 9.6 million square kilometres in area has as many as 800 million. what would it matter even if tangshan had been erased from the earth?" how frenziedly they opposed the people of tangshan and the whole country excl. infuriated at the crimes of the "gang of four", people in the tangshan-fengnan area called them wolves in sheep's clothing and condemned them as their sworn enemy.

at a criticism meeting, with a photo showing chairman hua cordially shaking hands with her, li yen-hsia, a communist party member of hsuehkechuang, said, "chairman mao was of one heart with us. chairman hua is very dear to us. chairman mao showed great solicitude for the afflicted people while he was ill and chairman hua came to see us despite the scorching heat soon after the strong quake occurred. other leading members of the party central

committee also visited us, warming our hearts with profound proletarian feelings. but the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique, instead of showing the slightest care for the anti-quake struggle, piped the same tune with the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries who took pleasure in the distress of others by saying 'what would it matter even if tangshan had been erased from the earth?' the 'gang of four' were counter-revolutionaries in the cloak of revolutionaries."

the "gang of four" hysterically claimed that the anti-quake fight and relief work in tangshan was to help the "one million people at the expense of the revolution" which "concerned the 800 million". the relief workers from various parts of the country pointedly replied that this was sheer nonsense. they pointed out that the heroic deeds of the people of tangshan were a source of inspiration to the people throughout the country. the anti-quake struggle and relief work further enhanced the unity of the people throughout the country, which in turn promoted the progress of the revolution. they said: "the heroic people of tangshan are the class brothers of the people throughout the country. under the guidance of mao tsetung thought, the people of tangshan after liberation carried out chairman mao's revolutionary line, followed him closely in making revolution and made major contributions to the country's socialist revolution and construction. the revolution and production there and the safety of the people there are the direct concern of the people throughout the country. the 'gang of four' tried to sow discord between tangshan and other parts of the country and disrupt the great unity of the people of the country. this shows that they are the mortal enemies of the people of tangshan and the country as a whole."

cadres and masses in many industrial units and people's communes, with inveterate hatred for the "gang of four", exposed their crimes and roundly denounced them. they stripped the members of the gang of their masks. miners at kailuan said: the "gang of four" did not know how to tend a machine or till the land. their forte was to practise revisionism, capable only of wielding clubs and pinning labels onto others. to drain water and quickly restore coal production was a difficult but glorious task we undertook after the quake. that was what chairman mao and the party central committee expected of us. according to the absurd logic of the "gang of four", we would be "grasping class struggle as the key link" and acting as "revolutionaries" only if we sat idle, in disregard of the needs of the country and the people. they busied themselves with criticizing

this person and denouncing that person, with the vicious aim to undermine the revolution and production.

workers at the tangshan iron and steel company said: in response to the call of chairman mao and the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, we braved aftershocks and worked hard to resume production so as to make good the losses caused by the quake. but the "gang of four" viciously pinned the label of the "theory of productive forces" onto the people of tangshan. the anti-quake struggle and relief work, like a mirror, reflected the ferocious features of the counter-revolutionary gang. in fact, they were not concerned with revolution when they clamoured about it; their real intention was to undermine production. they were not sincere when they professed taking class struggle as the key link; their real purpose was to attack the proletariat. they mouthed fine-sounding words about revolution, but engaged in counter-revolutionary activities behind the scenes. they were worms in the revolutionary ranks and agents of imperialism, revisionism and all reaction and the landlord-capitalist classes inside our party.

this gang would stop at nothing in instigating people with demagogic words to persecute revolutionary cadres. wang hung-wen who made a job of framing up charges slandered the leading cadres on the hopei provincial party committee as the "chief culprits for undermining the anti-quake relief work". chiang ching for her part slandered the leading comrades at the central, hopei provincial and tangshan municipal levels as "showing the panic of capitalist-roaders" because they directed the relief work. at meetings, people in the afflicted area cited facts to refute their slanders and denounced their vicious aims and despicable means. cadres in tangshan city recalled that the chief leading comrade on the hopei provincial party committee, already in his sixties, arrived on the scene by air that very morning and fought at the forefront of the anti-quake relief work for more than two months, sharing weal and woe with the victimized and directing the work day and night with leading comrades from army units. the leading comrades of the provincial party committee and the army units firmly carried out the instructions of chairman mao and comrade hua kuo-feng and, in accordance with the arrangements of the party central committee, did their work in such a way that the relief work won the whole-hearted appreciation of the people in the quake afflicted area. at this, the cadres speaking at meetings indignantly said: the "gang of four" chose to accuse such leading cadres of "undermining the anti-quake relief work" and call them "chief culprits". their hearts

are more poisonous than the venom of the snake and their means are more vicious than the tiger's.

the people and army units achieved great victories in the anti-quake struggle and relief work after three months of hard work. tangshan city and fengnan county are again full of vigour. the winter housing problem for the entire population in the afflicted area has been solved, with the construction of simple anti-quake, fire-proof houses to shelter the people against rain and cold. all the grain shops have been restored and so are other shops. fairly satisfactory arrangements have been made for people's food, clothing, drinking water and medical care. social order in the entire area is good and the dictatorship of the proletariat has been further consolidated. the people show high revolutionary morale. great achievements have been made in restoring industrial and agricultural production. the commune members have wrested a good harvest in spite of the serious quake. by the end of october, 68 percent of the city- and county-run enterprises in the prefecture that were damaged by the quake had fully or partially resumed production. most of the coal mines at kailuan are in operation again. the tangshan iron and steel company has started steel making and rolling again. the tangshan power plant was back in operation long ago. the small iron and steel plants, cement, chemical fertilizer, farm machinery plants and coal pits that directly serve agriculture are expected to fulfil or overfulfil this year's production plans.

People in Tangshan Prefecture Triumph Over Earthquake Effects, Reap Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Tangshan, Nov. 13, 1976)

people of tangshan prefecture in north china's hopei province, which was hit by a strong earthquake on july 28, have won a good harvest this year in the revolutionary spirit of triumphing over nature. a number of people's communes and production brigades have topped the target of producing seven and a half tons of grain per hectare.

the strong earthquake caused great losses to the people in both life and property and seriously damaged drainage and irrigation projects. large tracts of farmland were ravaged by sand and foul liquids gushed from underground. seriously concerned for

the people of the afflicted area, the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee promptly sent them a message of sympathy and rushed people's liberation army troops and large quantities of material to the scene in support of the anti-quake and relief work. comrade hua kuo-feng himself came to the affected area to extend sympathy to the people, thus greatly enhancing their confidence in combating the aftermath of the quake.

in the wake of the quake, this area was affected by other natural adversities including windstorms, hailstorms, waterlogging, insect pests and cold spells. in face of the grave natural calamities, the rural cadres and peasants put forward such slogans as: "the stronger the earthquake, the harder we work" and "we'll wrest a rich harvest despite inclement weather". relying on their collective strength, they waged a tenacious struggle against the natural troubles.

in tsunhua county, many houses were damaged by the quake and thirty per cent of the crops were flattened by windstorms. wang kuo-fan, secretary of the county party committee, went to the grassroots and led the people of the county in rescue and rehabilitation work, rebuilding homes and intensifying field management. the county was struck by three windstorms and each time the peasants erected the flattened crops, stalk by stalk. this year the county set an all-time high in both per-hectare yield and total output of grain.

in seriously afflicted fengnan county, sand and liquids gushed from underground seriously threatened the growth of crop on nearly 40 per cent of the farmland. displaying the revolutionary spirit of dauntlessness, the people of the whole county braved rain to drain off the water and level the heaps of sand and seized the opportune moments to topdress the crops and loosen the soil in an effort to minimize the hazard and wrest a good harvest.

the luanhsien county party committee encouraged the cadres and people to persevere in studying works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao. this fired their socialist enthusiasm for grasping revolution and promoting production and helped them win a good harvest in a bad year. the average per-hectare yield this year is higher than that of 1975, itself a good year. recalling their misery after an earthquake hit the county in 1945 when the land was laid waste and the people were reduced to beggary, some old poor peasants said: what a world of difference between the old society and the new. socialism is really fine excl.

in the struggle against the aftermath of the quake and for a good harvest, party organizations at all levels in tangshan prefecture have played the role of staunch fighting bastions. right after the earthquake hit the area, leading cadres at various levels went down to the grassroots units and joined the masses in carrying out relief and rehabilitation work and restoring production. the funing county party committee called an emergency meeting to map out plans for relief and rehabilitation and standing committee members of the county party committee and more than 1,000 office functionaries then went to the grassroots units to join the masses in the work. thanks to the joint efforts of the people of the whole county, per-hectare yield and total grain output this year hit all-time highs.

in fengjun county, armyworms were rampant on an unprecedented scale after the quake. with the exception of one standing committee member of the county party committee who stayed behind to deal with office routines, the other 13 members joined the peasants in spraying insecticides. the worms were wiped out and a good harvest was won.

inspired by the great victories in smashing the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique, the rural cadres and peasants of tangshan prefecture are now working in high spirits to overcome the difficulties caused by the quake and create conditions for a still better harvest next year.

IRRIGATION

Central China County Transforms Mountains and Rivers

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Nov. 13, 1976)

All through last winter and this spring some 50,000 peasants in huihsien county, honan province, central china, worked day in and day out to complete a network of irrigation channels totalling 62 kilometres in length. the channels wind through the mountains to carry water from reservoirs in the western part of the county to 6,600 hectares of arid farmland in the eastern part.

in 1964, two years before the great proletarian cultural revolution, a group of specialists from state water conservancy departments had estimated that the project would take five years and a labour force of 100,000.

since 1966 the 560,000 people of the county have built projects involving 183 million cubic metres of earth and stone work, 9.2 times the figure for the entire 17 years between china's liberation in 1949 and 1966.

the county has changed beyond recognition. irrigation canals and ditches, fed by dozens of reservoirs and pump wells, now crisscross the county. in the past, the area was plagued by drought and, in the worst of times, large numbers of livestock died from the lack of drinking water.

walled terraces now rise tier upon tier on mountainslopes, where once there were only small, scattered plots with a thin layer of topsoil. new villages have sprung up on old riverbeds strewn with rocks. they are surrounded by large tracts of farmland cut into neat squares by tree-lined roads and irrigation ditches. a network of highways now link the countyseat with all people's communes and production brigades, some of which were almost inaccessible to the outside world. between 1965 and 1975, the county's annual output of grain increased nearly 200 percent, and its per-hectare yield from 1.87 to 5.54 tons.

"we owe all our achievements," said cheng yung-ho, first secretary of the county committee of the chinese communist party, "to the cultural revolution initiated and led by our great leader chairman mao tsetung."

in the cultural revolution, the huihsien peasants criticized the former county party committee for carrying out liu shao-chi's revisionist line, which made it impossible for them to develop socialist agriculture as quickly as they wished.

"why is it that our county hasn't changed as much as the national pace-setter tachai brigade? isn't tachai in the taihang mountains, too?" they demanded of the committee members. "you are leading an easy life as officials, and don't want to make revolution any longer excl."

sharp criticisms of this kind brought home to the leading cadres the need to mend their ways. as soon as the county revolutionary committee was set up in the winter of 1967, the leading cadres left on investigation tours. with their bedrolls on their backs, they made their way through heavy snow along mountain trails to visit many villages.

in yingshihkou production brigade in the northern tip of the county, they heard the story of an old man who opened up 100 plots in the mountain and grew large numbers of trees for the collective. he was yuan chia-ching who before liberation had, like his ancestors, worked for the landlords as a hired labourer. from the day of liberation till his death, he never ceased working at building contour terraced fields and planting trees. "take things easy, grandpa," the brigade cadres and peasants used to say to the 79-year-old man.

"my days are numbered", he would reply, "i have to seize the hour to work for socialism excl." before the old man died, he said to the brigade cadres and his family by his deathbed: "listen to what chairman mao says. keep building terraces and planting trees excl."

this and many other similar stories taught the leading cadres that the masses have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism.

on the basis of their investigations, the county party committee mapped out an overall plan to transform mountains and streams, improve roads and irrigation channels. then the people's communes and their sub-divisions drew up their own plans in accordance with their specific conditions. the party organizations urged the people, to work hard as chairman mao instructed: "transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains."

in the winter and spring of 1968 more than 200,000 people launched a mass campaign to build water conservancy projects. the drive has since been

gaining momentum year after year. leading cadres lived in the same straw sheds as the peasant builders at the construction sites and are among the first to volunteer for the hardest jobs.

a huge amount of stone was needed for the projects, but the county had few masons. cheng yung-ho, first secretary of the county party committee, and other cadres turned up at a construction site to learn from veteran masons. many people volunteered, and not long afterwards, the number of masons in the county had increased from 3,000 to 40,000.

"with cadres wielding the hammers at our side," said the peasants, "we can level the mountain excl." men and women, old and young, vied with each other to be the first to go wherever the party committee decided to start a new project.

the county went short of engineers and technicians. many workers and peasants came forward to fill the vacancies. shih pao-ching, 47, a highway maintenance worker, volunteered to survey, design and build a major highway tunnel. he led a team of 200 young peasants with a few veteran masons and carpenters as advisors. they worked with one heart and mind and, in a short time, built an 800-metre-long tunnel, china's longest at the time.

in building the projects, the people of huihsien used stone they quarried in the mountains instead of timber and steel, which had to be supplied by the state. with collective funds, they started a number of plants to produce cement, lime, explosives, chisels, hammers, and push carts.

a leading member of the county party committee said to hsinhua: "the great proletarian cultural revolution has brought into full play the socialist enthusiasm of the labouring masses, who work wonders with simple tools."

GOOD HARVESTS

Kansu Corridor Reports Excellent Harvest of Autumn Grain

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Nov. 13, 1976)

a 10 per cent increase in the output of autumn grain over last year is reported from the 106,000 hectares of cropfield in kansu corridor, northwest china's famed granary.

the cadres and commune peasants of wuwei, changyeh and chiuchuan prefectures in the corridor, brimming over with the joy of triumph, are determined to rally very closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, penetratingly expose and repudiate the towering crimes of the anti-party gang of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan, continue to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, and do an excellent job of the autumn sowing in preparation for a still bigger harvest next year.

low temperature, early frost and other serious natural adversities hit the autumn crops in kansu corridor after a good harvest of summer grain was reaped earlier this year. following the example of tachai brigade, a red banner unit in china's agriculture, the cadres and commune peasants in this area beat off the onslaught of the natural calamities and ensured a sturdy growth of the autumn crops in the revolutionary spirit of conquering nature. in wuwei prefecture, all the 46,000 hectares of autumn grain did very well with total production topping last year's by over 10 per cent. every county in chiuchuan prefecture reported increase, with total output from the 28,000 hectares of autumn grain in the prefecture 30 per cent bigger than last year's. the area sown to high-yield maize this year was 6,000 hectares larger than last year and this contributed over 40,000 tons to total production.

people in kansu corridor viewed these successes as the results of their conscientious study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, the education in the party's basic line during the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt and the deepening movement to learn from tachai.

leading cadres at all levels went down to the grass-roots to join the commune members in study and collective productive labour, thus strengthening the ties between the cadres and masses. working side by side, cadres and peasants raced against time in harvesting and threshing and fulfilled the task ahead of schedule.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BENIN

Vice Premier Wang Chen Meets Journalists Delegation from Benin

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1976)

vice-
premier of the state council wang chen met here this afternoon with the journalists delegation from benin headed by comina sani mama, governor of mono province. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

gnansounou joseph, third secretary of the embassy of people's republic of benin in peking, was present on the occasion.

present were also sun yi-ching, leading member of the "people's daily"; miao hai-ling, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency; ku wen-hua, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration; and ma yu-chen of the information department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Football Team Leaves Kwangchow for Burma

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 13, 1976)

a
24-member chinese football team with yang kuo-feng as leader and chang yeh-yang as deputy leader left kwangchow by air today for a friendly visit to burma.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets
Canadian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1976)

chinese vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung met and had a friendly conversation here today with douglas roche, m.p. of the progressive conservative party of canada and his party.

present were hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and wu fan-wu, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

"Warm Welcome to President Bokassa"

- Editorial by Jen-min Jih-pao -

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1976)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial on november 15 entitled "a warm welcome to president bokassa". full text of the editorial reads as follows:

salah addin ahmed bokassa, president of the central african republic, is scheduled to arrive in peking today for an official visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. with sincere friendly sentiments, the chinese people extend their warm welcome to the distinguished african guest who makes light of travelling thousands of miles to china.

the people of the central african republic are an industrious and courageous people, who finally won independence in 1960 after waging unrelenting struggles to free themselves from the yoke of colonialism. since independence, the central african people have continued to advance along the road of opposing imperialism and colonialism and consolidating national independence. we are happy to note that, in recent years in particular, the central african people, under the leadership of president bokassa, have made unremitting efforts to defend their state sovereignty and develop their

national economy with remarkable successes. the government of the central african republic follows a foreign policy of non-alignment, opposes imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, stands for african unity and cooperation and supports the just struggles of the african, arab and palestinian peoples. all these are useful contributions to the cause of africa and the third world for unity against hegemonism.

at present, the world is finding itself in an era of great turmoil. all kinds of basic contradictions are being greatly deepened. the people of various countries are advancing in a state of unrest and disorder. the development of the world situation and the situation in africa is getting more and more favourable to the rising african people, the people of the third world and the people of all countries, and unfavourable to imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. in this excellent situation, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that soviet social-imperialism, in scrambling for africa with another superpower, is ambitiously engaging in aggression and expansion against southern africa and resorting to all kinds of intrigues and tricks to sabotage the national liberation movements in africa and the cause of african countries for united struggle. more and more african countries and peoples have now seen through the wolfish ambition of social-imperialism to scramble for hegemony in africa. we are convinced that, so long as they further strengthen unity, resist the wolf and guard against the tiger and persevere in struggle, the great african people can surely frustrate the interference and sabotage by imperialism, especially social-imperialism, and win independence and liberation for the whole continent of africa.

china and the central african republic both belong to the third world and have the same historical experiences. our two peoples have always supported and sympathized with each other in the protracted common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, thus forging a profound friendship. led by the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, the chinese people will, as always, firmly support the people of various countries throughout the world, especially the people of the third world, in their struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism. we will always stand by the people of the central african republic and the great african people to fight in unity and advance shoulder to shoulder in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

we are convinced that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will be further developed through the current visit of president bokassa.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Study Group of Uranium Mine and Geology Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1976)

a french study group of uranium mine and geology led by valery ziegler, assistant to the representative of nuclear material of the commission of atomic energy of france, left peking for home on november 11.

the group arrived in peking on october 13 at the invitation of the atomic energy bureau under the academy of sciences of china. while in china, the group studied uranium mine and geology institutions and toured peking, hangchow, kiangsi and shanghai.

CHINA AND IRAN

Peking Press Circles Fete Iranian Press Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1976)

peking press circles gave a banquet in honour of the iranian press delegation led by kazem zarnegar this evening.

djavad rajabzadeh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iranian embassy in china, attended the banquet.

also present were mu ching, hu chi-wei, chang chen-tung, chang chang-hai, wang li-hsing, fang kan, yen hung-liang, cheng yuan-hsing and peng ti, leading members of the hsinhua news agency, the "people's daily", the central broadcasting administration, the "kwangming daily", the "peking daily", the "peking review" and the information department and the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

mu ching, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, proposed a toast at the banquet on behalf of peking press circles. he said: friendly exchanges and a traditional friendship have existed between the chinese and iranian people since ancient times. the chinese people resolutely support the iranian people in their struggle waged under the leadership of shahanshah mohammad reza pahlavi to safeguard their state sovereignty and national independence, strengthen their national defence and oppose soviet revisionist big-power hegemonism and expansionism. he expressed the conviction that the iranian press delegation's visit to china will further enhance the mutual understanding between the two peoples and the friendly cooperation between the journalists of the two countries.

kazem zarnegar, head of the delegation, said: the iranian people highly value the chinese people's support for the iranian people's stand in safeguarding their sovereignty and national dignity. reviewing the development of the friendly cooperation between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples in the past years, he said, this relationship and friendship will certainly be further developed with the joint efforts of the journalists of the two countries.

the 7-member iranian press delegation, consisting of leading members of the major papers, a journal and a news agency, arrived here by plane this morning for a friendly visit to china.

Chinese National People's Congress Delegation Leaves Peking for Iran and Kuwait

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1976)

a delegation of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china with ulanfu, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, as leader and chi peng-fei, secretary-general of the n.p.c. standing committee, as deputy leader left here by special plane this morning to pay a friendly visit to the kingdom of iran and the state of kuwait by invitation.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; wu teh, ngapo ngawang-jigme and li su-wen, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wang kuan-lan, wu hsin-yu and chu hui-fen, members of the n.p.c. standing committee;

ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; li chin-teh, deputy secretary-general of the n.p.c. standing committee; and hsu yun-pei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

present were djavad rajabzadeh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iranian embassy here, and abduljabbar a. al-ali, charge d'affaires ad interim of the kuwait embassy here.

members of the delegation are pai shou-yi and mao ti-chiu, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and chou chan-ao, mou sen, ma yu-tao, min en-tse and yang hsiu-ying, deputies to the national people's congress.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Youth Activists' Friendship Visiting Group Met in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1976)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met here this morning with a friendship visiting group of youth activists' from osaka, japan led by yukiko takeda. he had a cordial and friendly talk with the young japanese friends.

on hand were chang yu, liu ju-kun and tuan yun, leading members of the china international travel service and its peking branch.

before arriving in peking, the japanese friends visited shanghai, changsha, wuhan, linhsien and shihchiachuang and made friendly contact with local people, thus enhancing the understanding and friendship between the people and youth of china and japan.

Chairman of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1976)

wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, here today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of a friendship delegation from hokkaido, japan. led by shinichi nishida, it has come in connection with a chinese exhibition to be held there.

he also gave a banquet for the delegation this evening. hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council, and sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, were present at the banquet.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday at the invitation of the china council.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

New Mongolian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Vice Chairman

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1976)

lutyn chuluunbaatar, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the mongolian people's republic to the people's republic of china, this afternoon presented his credentials to tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present on the occasion were han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, and ho chang-ming, deputy director of the asian affairs department, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

officials of the mongolian embassy in peking were also present.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Chinese Ambassador to Rwanda Gives Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1976)

chinese ambassador to rwanda huang shih-hsieh gave a reception in kigali on the evening of november 11 to mark the 5th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and rwanda, according to a report from that city.

attending the reception were rwandan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation aloys nsekalije, minister of public works and equipment andre katabarwa, minister of public health ildephonse musafili, and other high-ranking officials and officers.

earlier, rwandan president habyarimana juvenal met the chinese ambassador and had a friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary: New Tsars Hold Western Europe in Murderous Bear Hug

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1976)

soviet social-imperialism is bear-hugging western europe after years of military buildup and war preparations.

that the danger of war is mounting rapidly is deeply felt by the european people despite the kremlin's loud paeans of "peace in europe".

the new tsars' rivalry with u.s. imperialism for world domination is always focussed on europe which has, ironically enough, served as moscow's "sample" of "detente" throughout the world. since the late sixties, the new tsars have been harping assiduously on the pet theme of "relaxation of tension in europe" as if they are most concerned with european security. yet, at this same time, they have greatly accelerated the pace of their military buildup and war preparations on that continent. and today, they are closing in on western europe from the land and sea as well as in the air. their sabre-rattling is getting louder and the smell of gunpowder thicker.

the kremlin's strategy against western europe is clearly oriented to an offensive and a surprise attack so as to seize the initiative in war. to ensure the success of this strategy and gain superiority over the west, the soviet revisionists have put their military buildup in high gear in the seventies when their lip service to "peace" was at its loudest. in their military dispositions in europe, they have leaned more and more heavily on increasing both nuclear capabilities and conventional forces in the forward areas facing western european countries.

in the early sixties, the kremlin deployed in the western border of the soviet union over 600 medium and long-range missiles with single warhead targeted at the heartland of western europe. now they have begun to deploy the newly tested ss-20 medium and long-range missiles with multiple warheads in the same territory. in addition, they have transferred the new "backfire" medium and long-range bombers to bases in the northwest of the soviet union, from where the planes can hit western europe quickly.

the soviet ground forces and tactical air force are being moved into the forward areas. over 86 per cent of the tanks are massed on the western border of the country and in eastern european countries. the soviet ground forces in eastern europe have grown from a little over 500,000 to 600,000 men.

19,000 soviet tanks are massed in central europe, where lies the shortest approach to western europe. the numerical strength of each soviet motorized infantry division there has risen by 22 per cent over that at the end of the sixties, and that of a tank division by 19 per cent. the batteries assigned to a division nearly doubled.

the total strength of the warsaw pact troops and the quantity of their military hardware in central europe have gone up from 25 to 30 per cent in the past five years. there is a considerable increase in troop strength in the soviet and other warsaw pact ground units in both northern and southern europe.

while gradually cutting back on the number of long-range planes and intercepters of the air defence forces on its own soil, the kremlin has been deploying more and more of them in eastern europe, especially in the forward regions in central europe. the number of soviet first-line aircraft has increased by 40 per cent in five years.

according to western estimates, the warsaw pact ground forces in the forward areas outnumber that of the nato by 40 per cent and their combat aircraft doubled that of the nato.

furthermore, the new tsars have of late put particular emphasis on boosting the offensive potential of their troops. the 30-odd soviet divisions of first-class combat readiness in eastern europe make up the first echelon in case of war against western europe. more than half of them are tank divisions - the backbone of the soviet attack force. to raise the offensive capabilities of its ground forces, moscow has over the years poured thousands of tanks and large numbers of armoured carriers and guns into eastern europe and begun to equip its divisions with the up-to-date t-62 and t-72 tanks.

the soviet tactical air force in forward areas of central, southern and northern europe, mainly devoted to air defence previously, is given an offensive role to play in war. planes of the latest types, including mig-23 and sukhoi-19 fighter bombers, which fly attack mission deep into western europe, now account for about one fifth of the total frontline aircraft of the warsaw pact.

besides, the soviet revisionists have in the past few years undertaken to build new airports and strategic highways in central and southern europe and improve or extend existing ones. many air ferry exercises were held to bring troops from the soviet union to forward areas where massive military supplies have been stockpiled.

some 70 to 75 per cent of the soviet strategic submarines and surface craft are constantly cruising the waters surrounding europe. in the event of war, this naval presence can deny the west european countries the sea lanes which are of vital importance to them.

ten years ago, soviet naval exercises seldom went beyond nordkapp (north cape) of norway in the barents sea or beyond the offshore waters in the baltic, while few of moscow's war vessels cruised the mediterranean. now, the soviet northern fleet has pushed its theatre of operations westward to the greenland - iceland - faroe islands - scotland line. in recent manoeuvres, ships of the soviet baltic fleet sailed westward as far as the danish sound. the number of soviet ships assigned to the mediterranean has increased to more than 50 - a startling challenge to the u.s. sixth fleet there.

the kremlin overlords have been crudely bringing political and military pressure to bear on norway in an attempt to bring most of the barents sea under exclusive soviet control. numerous naval exercises were conducted to demonstrate moscow's capabilities to control the strategic passages from the norwegian sea to the atlantic and from the baltic to the north sea and the atlantic.

during the global exercise in 1970, soviet submarines had established a cordon from norway to iceland to prevent a supposed concentration of enemy forces in europe. then, in the exercise, "ocean - 75", in april, 1975, the cordon of submarines moved southward to the iceland - faroe islands - shetland islands line in a demonstration of blockade of western europe.

the soviet navy showed an extraordinary truculence in their manoeuvres near the danish sound and in the north sea in an obvious attempt to dominate the only baltic approach to the atlantic - the danish sound.

in the southern flank of europe, the new tsars have repeatedly tried to capitalize on the recent breaches in the nato's southern front to get hold of some of the strategic points east of the atlantic and in the mediterranean by provoking more turmoil or dissension and then fishing in the troubled waters there.

all this naval activity is coordinated with the kremlin's military dispositions on the land to give western europe its murderous bear hug.

the military menace to western europe from the east has increased to the proportions of a peril. more and more military and political circles as well as journals in the west have drawn attention to the possibility of a soviet surprise attack on western europe. they believe that the numerical superiority of the soviet forces and their war preparedness in the forward areas facing western europe have reached a point where the new tsars can start a conventional blitzkrieg against western europe before the west can start its "nuclear retribution". this was made clear even by the new tsars' own mouthpieces.

an article in the august issue of the the soviet monthly, "military herald", was entitled "surprise - the key to victory". emphasizing the desirability of a surprise attack on the enemy, it said that "the aim of surprise is to catch the opponent unprepared at a moment when he is not in a position to take effective counteraction and repulse our actions" and that "surprise actions would, to a

considerable extent, reduce the possibility of the use of nuclear weapons by the enemy."

this sheds a revealing light on what is on the minds of the kremlin overlords with regard to western europe.

the grim reality of the new tsars closing in on western europe gives the lie to the kremlin's professions for "peace", "security" and "disarmament" and lays bare its designs to conquer western europe by forces of arms. on the other hand, it makes a mockery of the west's inclinations for appeasement and shows that the munich-like policy pursued by certain circles in the west in the hope of directing the peril of soviet social-imperialism eastward is mere self-delusion.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Peking Friendly Match between Sri Lanka Men's Volleyball Team and Peking Men's Volleyball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1976)

the sri lanka men's volleyball team met the peking men's volleyball team in a friendly match at the capital indoor stadium here this afternoon to the warm welcome of some 10,000 spectators.

watching the match were leading member of the all-china sports federation lu chin-tung and leading members of organizations concerned kuo lien-kang, li feng-lou and li ta-wei.

leader of the sri lanka volleyball team d.p. wickremasinghe and counsellor of the sri lanka embassy in peking c. mahendran also watched the match.

the sri lanka volleyball team is on its first visit to china. a friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout today's match which ended 3:0 in favour of the peking team.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Feature Story: Friendship in a Distant Land
- An Account of the Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition in Trinidad and Tobago

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1976)

-- from october 15 to 28, 1976 a chinese economic and trade exhibition was held for the first time in trinidad and tobago, the southernmost of the west indian islands in the caribbean. the site of the exhibition was located in the downtown district of port of spain, capital of trinidad and tobago. the five-star red flag of china and the national flag of trinidad and tobago were flying atop the building which housed the exhibits. attractive red lanterns hung in front of the gate of the building.

praising the impressive and colourful exhibition, the "trinidad guardian" said that this "eastern market" building was transformed into an "impressive and fascinating area" of machinery, display cabinets and information models.

since the day of its opening the exhibition had attracted thousands upon thousands of people who were desirous of strengthening the friendly cooperation and mutual understanding between china and trinidad and tobago. in this beautiful island state with a population of 1.1 million, one hundred and twenty thousand people had visited the exhibition in 14 days. the president of trinidad and tobago and his wife, the prime minister and cabinet ministers had respectively cut the ribbon for the exhibition or attended the exhibition. some local residents said that the exhibition which brought the friendship of the chinese people to the people of the island state was a grand occasion rare in that country. a steady stream of visitors -- people of all walks of life from all parts of the country -- filed into the exhibition hall everyday. students, aged people and even some disabled who came along with the help of others were all eyes before the various exhibits. one shop assistant in his early fifties wearing a chairman mao badge visited the exhibition for several days running.

it was a common scene that visitors crowded round the models of the farmland in the tachai brigade, the taching oilfields and the water irrigation projects. for trinidad and tobago, a land with many mountains, fresh water supply has long become a problem which the local government and people have made ceaseless efforts to solve. apparently impressed

by the model of a long canal stretching zigzag across the hillside of the tachai brigade, some visitors paid warm tributes to the chinese people for their plain living and hard work and reliance on their own efforts. they said that the chinese people, a people with rich ideals and courageous practice, are a great nation. visitors also showed intense interest in the model installations and photos of the taching oilfields, as they are of a people yearning for full national control over her petroleum resources. their consensus was that for the countries of the third world, self-reliance is the reliable way to safeguard and develop their national economies.

multi-purpose utilization of sugar cane, small farm machines and the yangtze river bridge were other centres of attraction in front of which visitors were seen taking notes of the illustrations on the exhibits. some asked details about the multi-purpose use of cane, which is the main industrial crop of the country, some others thought the small farm machines on display are adaptable to hillside plots in trinidad and tobago as well, and wished for closer cooperation between the two countries in this field.

the exquisite handicraft articles were marvels to all. a middle-aged man with a dark complexion had this to say: "i see china is a nation with a long-standing culture. it is she who first invented gun-powder and compass and knew how to make paper excl." a trinidadian journalist said: "the exhibition is a unique blend of ancient and modern china, combining the products of one of the world's oldest civilisations and cultures with one of the most technologically progressive."

the population of the country was mostly descendants of negro slaves from africa and indentured labourers from india and china. they, like those of old china, were subjected to protracted colonial oppression and exploitation before the proclamation of national independence. this similarity in the historical background has added to their friendly affection for china. one old man told a chinese staff member of the exhibition that he was very glad that tremendous changes have taken place in china since liberation. he said he remembered that old china was a dumping ground for imported goods which even included nails and matches ... he then held his nose with his fingers and did some other gestures, indicating that at that time, china was led about by the nose. a repair workshop worker from the southern part of trinidad said: both china and trinidad and tobago are developing countries which previously were subjected to the bullying of the imperialists.

the principle formulated by chairman mao that one should build one's own country independently with the initiative in one's own hands and through self-reliance is also applicable to trinidad and tobago.

among the spectators was an over seventy-year-old chinese descendant who has been living in trinidad and tobago for fifty years. he shuffled along in the exhibition hall, carefully looking at the various exhibits. he said, "in the past the imperialists vilified the chinese as an invalid of east asia. now they will see what kind of people the chinese are." a number of chinese residents were so excited that their tears welled up in their eyes when they were visiting the exhibition. they said that the compatriots of their motherland, under the leadership of the great leader and teacher chairman mao and through hard struggle, have brought about tremendous changes in china. the overseas chinese, they said, feel much encouraged on seeing their motherland growing daily stronger.

trinidad and tobago, which borders the atlantic ocean on the east and facing the caribbean on the west, has very fine deep-water ports and is crucial to the air and sea passages from the americas to europe and africa. the country is also much coveted by imperialism and social-imperialism. the government and people of trinidad and tobago cherish the independence of their country. facing the intense contention between the two hegemonic powers, they have worked to strengthen the unity with other third world countries and resist the tiger while preventing the intrusion of the wolf. during the angola incident last year, the government of trinidad and tobago turned down the request for the military aircraft loaded with soviet mercenaries from the caribbean area to angola to be fueled at the trinidad airport, thus effectively defended the sovereignty and dignity of the state. the actions of social-imperialism -- self-styled "ally" of the developing countries, have opened the eyes of the trinidad and tobago people. a custom house functionary wrote in the visitors' book after seeing the exhibition: "china is different from the soviet union. china serves the people of various countries, the soviet union is otherwise." a sixty-year-old spectator said excitedly: "the soviet union always tries to bring to other countries under its control, while china is completely different."

the two-week exhibition has closed. it has contributed to the strengthening of the friendly relations between the two countries and enhancing the mutual understanding of the two peoples. the seeds of friendship sowed by the exhibition will certainly take root, blossom and bear copious fruits.

CHINA AND UN

Indonesia's Armed Aggression against East Timor Condemned in UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 12, 1976)

representatives of many third world countries condemned indonesia for its armed aggression against east timor when the fourth committee of the current u.n. general assembly held discussions on decolonization in the past three weeks. they voiced support for the east timorese people's struggle for self-determination and independence.

recalling the situation in east timor since the adoption of relevant u.n. resolutions in 1975, mari alkatiri, minister of state for political affairs of the democratic republic of east timor, said in his speech on november 2 that despite the presence of indonesian troops in the territory in an attempt to control the territory and to crush the nationalist forces, "the people of east timor, based on their own resources and strength under fretilin's leadership, have continued to resist successfully indonesian imperialist attempt to annex their homeland." "fretilin presently controls some 85 per cent of the national territory" and its "resistance continues". "this is the irreversible course of history", he emphasised.

he called upon the united nations to urge "the government of indonesia to cease hostilities against fretilin forces and to withdraw all indonesian forces from the territory", and reaffirm "the inalienable right of the people of east timor to self-determination and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve that right".

chan youran, representative of democratic kampuchea, reiterated his country's support for the people of east timor under the leadership of fretilin. he declared that democratic kampuchea opposed the aggression against east timor and opposed its annexation. "indonesia should withdraw its troops so that the people can enjoy their full independence," he stressed.

referring to the relevant united nations resolutions on east timor, benin representative patrice h. houngavou pointed out, "fretilin alone represents the true aspirations of the people of east timor. their struggle must continue until the will of the people prevails through self-determination without foreign interference."

jacques s. rason, representative of madagascar, said, "we hold that the indonesian government should

cease without delay all its acts of violation of the territorial integrity of (east) timor and that all indonesian troops should be withdrawn, so that the people of (east) timor can exercise their inalienable right to self-determination under favourable conditions."

he said, "we hold that neither force nor terror can subjugate the unshakable will of the people of (east) timor. the malagasy people support the (east) timorese people' struggle which will certainly contribute to the liberation of all those peoples under colonialist and foreign domination."

chinese representative wu miao-fa said in his november 4 speech that the indonesian authorities, in disregard of the relevant resolutions of the general assembly and the security council, have intensified their armed aggression against east timor and in the name of the "wishes of the people" even brazenly declared east timor a "province" of indonesia, thereby annexing a sovereign state undisguisedly. this is a gross trampling upon the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter as well as the relevant resolutions of the general assembly and the security council. the chinese delegation is firmly opposed to it.

he pointed out, "the indonesian authorities should change their present course and implement forthwith the relevant resolutions of the general assembly and the security council by withdrawing immediately all their invading troops from east timor, so that the east timorese people may exercise their right to independence and self-determination free from any outside interference."

"the chinese government and people firmly support the just struggle of the east timorese people led by fretilin to resist foreign aggression and safeguard their national independence and territorial integrity, and we are deeply convinced that the just struggle of the east timorese people will win the deep sympathy and wide support of all justice-upholding countries and people of the world," the chinese representative stated.

UN General Assembly Concludes Debate on
Cyprus Question

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 12, 1976)

representatives of a number of countries have emphasized in their speeches that the contention between the two superpowers is the root-cause of the pending cyprus question and that any foreign interference and sabotage in cyprus must be put to an end so as to enable the two communities of the country to solve their differences through peaceful negotiations.

they spoke at the plenary meetings of the u.n. general assembly during its 5-day debate on the cyprus question which ended today.

albanian representative abdi baleta pointed out, "the crisis of cyprus was touched off and aggravated essentially as a result of the aggressive activities of the two superpowers." "the cypriot people," he added, "have fallen a victim to the aggressive designs of the two imperialist superpowers in their rivalry for dividing the world into their zones of influence."

he noted that the two superpowers have their own interests in the strategically important area. "the soviet social-imperialists," he said, "have the burning desire to realize the ancient ambitions and covetousness of the tsarist russia in the mediterranean."

the soviet union, he noted, has ostentatiously pretended to offer service to the solution of the question of cyprus, but "in reality, only added fuel to the flames and stirred up the water so as to fish at will. this is nothing but an attempt of the soviet union to set foot on cyprus and gradually expand its influence."

"certainly," he stressed, "it is only the cypriot people themselves who can truly and finally carve out a way to settle the problem."

romulus neagu, representatives of romania, said that his country consistently advocates that the cyprus question should be settled by political and peaceful means through consultations of the two communities free of foreign interference.

jaksa petric, representative of yugoslavia, said that in the view of his delegation, the safeguarding of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and non-alignment of the republic of cyprus and the continuation of meaningful and const-

ructive negotiations between the two communities on an equal footing for the purpose of achieving a mutually acceptable solution should be among the foundations for a realistic solution of the cyprus issue.

jamil m. baroody, representative of saudi arabia, stressed in his speech that the interference by big powers in the cyprus issue should stop so that the question can be settled by the people of the two communities themselves. "if the big powers leave the issue alone, it will be easier for the two communities to make up their differences and find a solution", he said.

the representative of the soviet union peddled once again the long-discarded "proposal" on convening an "international conference on cyprus to facilitate its rivalry with the other superpower. the soviet proposal failed to arouse interest of anyone except representatives from its "big family."

speaking on behalf of the nine countries of the e.e.c., representative of the netherlands johan kaufmann said their governments would like to see the parties concerned to resume negotiations in the very near future and that "it is our fervent hope that they will find the courage and the strength required to breach the existing gap".

in his speech, the chinese representative lai ya-li said, the two superpowers have made "revealing performances around the cyprus crisis. as a result of its active meddling in the internal affairs of cyprus and stirring up trouble there, one superpower landed itself in a passive position. then it tried hard to mend the fence in order to strengthen its position of rivalry. but, having overextended itself, it found its strength unequal to its ambitions. with honey on the lips and murder in the heart, the other superpower which styles itself "a friend of the cypriot people" is even more insidious. motivated by its strategic need to encircle western europe, it has long kept a covetous eye on cyprus like a hungry tiger. it regarded the cyprus crisis as a golden opportunity for it to make a breakthrough in the mediterranean and southern europe."

'the double-faced acts of this superpower, lai ya-li said, "have aroused the great indignation of the cypriot people. the public opinion of cyprus has penetratingly pointed out that this superpower is implementing a policy in pursuit of its own selfish interests and that its real aim is to turn the "trauma" of cyprus into an "ulcer", which would become a "volcano" in the relations between turkey and greece, so that it can seize the opportunity to plunder a burning house."

he continued, "the cypriot people have a glorious tradition of fighting imperialism. since they were able to achieve their independence through prolonged struggle, they will certainly be able to consolidate their independence in the struggle against hegemonism and against superpower meddling and sabotage."

he stressed, "the chinese government and people feel deep sympathy for the suffering of the cypriot people. we are strongly opposed to superpower contention and intervention. we firmly hold that the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of cyprus must be respected. cyprus, turkey and greece are all friends of china. in the past, we all suffered greatly from the imperialists' sowing of discord and their practice of divide and rule. we sincerely hope that the greek and turkish cypriot communities and the countries directly concerned, taking to heart the overall interests, will do away with superpower meddling, intervention and sabotage and adopt a positive approach to eliminate gradually their differences through patient negotiations on an equal footing and in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation so as to arrive at a reasonable settlement of the cyprus question at an early date."

a resolution was adopted this afternoon at the end of the debate. the resolution reiterates the general assembly's full support for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the republic of cyprus and calls once again for the cessation of all foreign interference in its affairs.

CHINA AND US

Deputy Chief of PLA General Staff Meets American Friends in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1976)

wu hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with drew middleton, military correspondent of the "new york times", and his wife.

present on the occasion were wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry, and yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets US Congressional Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1976)

wang hai-jung, chinese vice-foreign minister, this afternoon met and had a friendly talk with the u.s. congressional delegation with carl curtis, republican senator, as its chairman and birch bayh, democratic senator, as its vice-chairman.

thomas sovereign gates, jr., chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, was present on the occasion.

present were also ko po-nien, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, tang wen-sheng, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and kang tai-sha, deputy secretary general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets US
Congressional Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1976)

vice-premier of the state council li hsien-nien met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the u.s. congressional delegation with republican senator carl curtis as chairman and democratic senator birch bayh as vice-chairman here this afternoon.

among the american guests present on the occasion were republican senator milton young, democratic senator ernest hollings, republican senator theodore stevens and democratic senator bennett johnston, jr.

thomas s. gates, jr., chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, was present.

also present were vice-minister of foreign affairs wang hai-jung, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs ko po-nien and leading members of departments concerned tang wen-sheng and kang tai-sha.

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* NATIONAL *
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"GANG OF FOUR"

The "Gang of Four" Who Make a Mockery of History Have Been Punished by History

- Some workers and historians in Peking indignantly denounce the towering crimes of the "gang of four" in creating counter-revolutionary public opinion for usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 13, 1976)

For the sake of achieving their evil aim in usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power, the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan wantonly tampered with and trampled underfoot the historical science of Marxism. They undermined and interfered with the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself, vociferously publicized the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the reactionary concepts of history, such as heroes are makers of history, and went all out to practice metaphysics and pragmatism. With an ulterior object in view, they tampered with history, used the past to analogize and satirize the present, and made use of "comments on Legalism" to embellish themselves and of "criticism of Confucianism" to insinuate and attack the responsible Party, government and army comrades in Central and local organs so as to create counter-revolutionary public opinion for them to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. They wildly opposed the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" put forward by Chairman Mao. They only allowed themselves to spread poison but forbade others to

counter-attack so as to insure that those who obeyed them would prosper and those who defied them would perish, thus exercising fascist dictatorship in the academic circles. They heavily polluted the domain of historical research and made a mess of Chinese history.

Recently, we invited some workers and historians in Peking municipality to hold a forum. With profound proletarian feelings, the comrades attending the forum warmly hailed Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as the brilliant and wise leader of our Party and the great victory of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in shattering at a single move the anti-Party "gang of four." Meanwhile, with extremely great proletarian indignation, they exposed and criticized the towering crimes of the "gang of four" in distorting history for serving their usurpation in leadership in the Party and seizure of power. Following are excerpts from speeches made at the forum.

- Kuang-ming Jih-pao Editor

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They Interfered with and Undermined the Movement To Criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and Prepared Counter-revolutionary Public Opinion for Usurping Leadership in the Party and Seizing Power

Liu Chung-t'ing (Party School of the CCP Central Committee):

The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself is the continuation of the great cultural revolution, a profound revolution in the realm of the superstructure, and a political struggle and ideological struggle for adhering to Marxism and opposing revisionism. With an ulterior object in view, the "gang of four" made use of the tool of public opinion under their control to practice another set of rules. They frenziedly interfered with and undermined the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a vain attempt to switch the general orientation and lead the movement astray. They nonsensically said: "The struggle between Confucianism and Legalism of more than 2,000 years standing which all along made its influence felt has continued up to the present, and will also affect the future." They also nonsensically said that "the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism also emerged within the peasant insurgent forces." The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius stand for the ideology of the downfallen classes and have spread its pernicious influence wide and deep. We criticized them in the past, are criticizing them at present, and will still have to criticize them in the future. However, the "gang of four" broadly described the anti-Confucius struggle waged by the laboring people in Chinese history and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius launched by us as the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism. They had an ulterior object in view in deliberately confusing the two different concepts.

As is known to everybody, the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism was the struggle between the newly emerging landlord class and the downfallen slave-owner class in the period of Spring and Autumn Annals and Warring States, the struggle between the reformist and conservative factions within the landlord class in the middle and last stages of the feudal society, and the struggle between different classes, strata and political groups within the exploiting classes. The "gang of four" extended the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism to today and even into the future in time, and to the ruled classes and even to within the proletariat in scope. This is in effect for distorting the principal contradiction of the socialist society, that is, the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads, the struggle between the Marxist and revisionist lines, as the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, and hence tampering with the basic line and basic policies of the Party in the historical period of socialism. They also flaunted the banner of publicizing Legalism to brazenfacedly play themselves up, and vainly attempted to topple a large number of responsible Party, government and army comrades in Central and local organs in the name of criticizing Confucianism. With an ulterior object in view, they also split up the masses into so-called Confucianists and Legalists. They deliberately stirred up trouble and instigated the masses in a vain attempt to attain their evil goal of usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power. Their designs were vicious in the extreme.

K'ang Chih-ch'eng (Peking Printing Press No. 3):

The "gang of four" have brought disasters to the country and the people, are guilty of monstrous crimes, and are bitterly hated by us workers. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, they carried out another set of rules, and made use of criticizing Confucianism and commenting on Legalism to make unbridled distortion of history. They claimed that the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism was found not only in ancient times but also in present days. This argument which ignores historical conditions and does not make class analysis is wrong in the extreme and is fundamentally opposed to the Marxist science of history. Under the influence of this erroneous argument, some people put forward the fallacy that "Confucianists are for production while Legalists are for rebellion." They slandered the workers who stood for grasping revolution and promoting production as "Confucianists" to provoke bourgeois factionalism. As a result, they undermined revolution and production and brought great losses to the country. This set of accounts must be thoroughly settled with the "gang of four."

Pai Shou-i (Peking Normal University):

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the "gang of four" criticized neither Lin Piao nor Confucius, because they and Lin Piao actually belonged to the same gang and were all faithful disciples of Confucius. If criticism were deepened, they themselves would come under fire, and they would have nowhere to hide themselves. The "gang of four" also

concocted some articles in "criticism of Confucius," but the majority of them were for scolding some people indirectly and for attacking the Party and those responsible Party, government and army comrades in Central and local organs whom they vainly attempted to topple. They were fundamentally opposed to applying the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism in summing up historical experience and guiding actual class struggle. Instead, they used pragmatism in place of historical materialism and extensively practiced insinuation and comparison, the satire of the present with the past and the distortion of history to serve their own ends.

T'ien Ch'ang-wu (Institute of History of the Chinese Academy of Sciences):

The "gang of four" interfered with and sabotaged the criticism of Confucius and distorted the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism with two reactionary political aims. One was to attack Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua, Premier Chou and other responsible comrades of the Central Committee. For this purpose, they again and again dished out such big poisonous weeds as "That Man Confucius" and "More on That Man Confucius." Whom their spearhead is directed at is known to everybody. The second aim was to create counter-revolutionary public opinion for the "gang of four" to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. During the period the Central Committee made preparations to convene the Fourth People's Congress in 1974, Chairman Mao incisely pointed out: "Chiang Ch'ing has wild ambitions. She wants Wang Hung-wen to be Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and herself to become Chairman of the Party Central Committee." Chiang Ch'ing vociferously played herself up as Empress Lü and Wu Tse-t'ien precisely for the purpose of creating counter-revolutionary public opinion for her to become "Empress."

Ch'en Tso-liang (Party School of the CCP Central Committee):

Concerning how these historical figures such as Empress Lü and Wu Tse-t'ien should actually be appraised, if taken as an historical question, it can be studied and discussed. However, the sinister aim of the "gang of four" in bringing out, embellishing, brazenfacedly playing up and prettifying these historical ghosts was to bring out their own preposterous "leader" and to clear the way for this big careerist Chiang Ch'ing to take over power. They even wanted to dish out the big poisonous weed about "how Empress Lü acted according to the principles laid down after the passing away of Liu Pang," so as to fabricate history in an attempt to apologize for the contemptible act of today with the contemptible act of yesterday.

Pai Shou-i:

Empress Lü did not take part in the great uprising of the peasants at the end of the Ch'ing Dynasty and was herself captured in the War between Ch'u and Han. She had nothing worthy of playing up. They played up Empress Lü for the purpose of glorifying her maltreatment and murder of vassals who distinguished themselves by their meritorious service. As a matter of fact,

Empress Lü was a most vicious and ruthless fellow. After the death of Liu Pang, she and other Lüs practiced national betrayal to usurp power. This was precisely the point of "gang of four" liked.

Wu Tse-t'ien also had a specific role to play in history. The "gang of four" publicized and extolled Wu Tse-t'ien by emphasizing her so-called organizational line for dealing a heavy blow at the official landlord group and promoting the plebeian landlord group. The question of relationship between the official clan and the plebeian clan was rather complicated in the T'ang Dynasty. But the official clan they referred to was made up of vassals who distinguished themselves by their meritorious service in founding the dynasty, such as Ch'u Sui-liang and Chang-sun Wu-chi, and they were all listed as targets for attack. This makes people clearly see the conspiratorial aim and evil attempt of the "gang of four."

The promotion of new people was naturally correct and some of the people promoted by Wu Tse-t'ien were also good and capable, but the majority of them were people who waved flags to cheer her and made a mess of things. The "gang of four" did not analyze them but indiscriminatingly praised all of them by means of this. This line was for attacking and ensnaring the revolutionary veteran cadres, repudiating the young cadres who adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and flaunting the banner of supporting the new forces to recruit deserters and turncoats and piece together their restorationist ranks.

All the historical articles were dished out by the "gang of four" with their political designs. For example, they publicized Wu Tse-t'ien's story of the "iron whip." T'aitsung of T'ang had a violent horse which nobody was able to tame, but Wu Tse-t'ien asked the emperor to give her an iron whip and went to tame this horse. The "gang of four" said that Wu Tse-t'ien was the "iron whip." They actually used this to publicize the "iron and steel works" set up by the "gang of four" for exercising fascist rule, thereby preparing public opinion for the ruthless suppression of the masses.

Wang Szu-chih (Peking Normal University):

The "gang of four" also publicized that Wu Tse-t'ien "selected scholars by means of phraseology" and got hold of some truly learned people. They were the so-called "academians of the Northern Gate." Actually these people were men of letters in the pay of Wu Tse-t'ien, and some of them were people who amused themselves with writing to stand truth on its head, to delude people with rumors and to seek credit and reward. For example, they composed for Wu Tse-t'ien "Criteria of Vassals," "New Commandments for Officials" and "Standard Rules of Shaoyang" for use as the criteria of the behavior of all officials to restrain public opinion and persecute Wu Tse-t'ien's political opponents. They were asked by Wu Tse-t'ien "to take part in the making of decisions on state affairs so as to scale down the power of the Premier." They formed another political center in the Cabinet of the T'ang Dynasty.

Displaying the signboard of criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius and in the name of summing up the experience of the struggle between Confucianism

and Legalism in history, the "gang of four" used the past to analogize and satirize the present, and sang the praises of Wu Tse-t'ien and the "academians of the North Gate" in an attempt to seize supreme leadership in the Party and the state. This was also so in reality. The "gang of four" likewise recruited a group of men of letters to piece together the Liang Hsiao and Lo Szu-ting writing groups. They were also the "academians of the North Gate" to the "gang of four." They dished out reactionary articles of all descriptions and played the evil role of agitating the masses and deluding people in the conspiratorial activities of the "gang of four" to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power.

They Flaunted the Banner of Marxism-Leninism, Wantonly Tampered with Marxism-Leninism and Publicized Revisionism

Ch'iu Yüan-yu (Peking Normal College):

The "gang of four" rabidly opposed Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought in the realm of history, advocated revisionism, publicized the theory of the dying out of class struggle, peddled the idealist conception of history, and extensively created counter-revolutionary public opinion for them to usurp and seize supreme leadership in the Party and the state. Chiang Ch'ing actually knew nothing of history, and was a careerist who cared only for good food and pleasure and was skilled in toying with intrigues and plots. But in recent years, she kept talking about Chinese history. Chiang Ch'ing once sneaked to Tientsin to talk at length about the Chinese history of struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, and dished out the fallacy that "the Legalists loved the people." She nonsensically said that "the Legalists cherished and encouraged the masses." We know that as a political faction of the landlord class, the Legalist school had a progressive role to play in the historical period of transformation from the slave society to the feudal society. In feudal society, the Legalist school and the Confucianist school were all political representatives of the landlord class. The people of the feudal society were mainly made up of the peasantry. In saying that "the Legalists loved the people," this meant that the landlord class cherished the peasantry. According to their logic, since the landlords loved the peasants, the peasants naturally should love the landlords. In this way, the volume of Chinese history since Chou and Ch'in would become the history of fraternity of the landlord class and the peasantry. This is a malicious distortion of Chinese history and an ignominious betrayal of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought.

Marx and Engels pointed out: "Up to the present, the history of all society is the history of class struggle." ("Manifesto of the Communist Party," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, p. 250) Chairman Mao said: "The principal contradiction in feudal society was the contradiction between the peasantry and the landlord class." ("The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party") Chiang Ch'ing picked up at random the fallacy that "the Legalists loved the people," thus obliterating at one stroke the class contradiction and class struggle between the landlord class and the peasantry in Chinese feudal society. Shielded by this theory, "the contradiction between the peasantry and the landlord class" disappeared in Chinese feudal society;

"the numerous uprisings against landlord rule" disappeared; and "the class struggles of the peasants, the peasant uprisings and peasant wars which constituted the real motive force of historical development in Chinese feudal society" (Ibid.) also disappeared. The so-called theory of "the Legalists loving the people" is out-and-out a theory of class conciliation and a bald revisionist viewpoint.

As was pointed out by Lenin, "the principal content of opportunism is the idea of class cooperation," and "the ideological and political content of opportunism is the substitution of class struggle with class cooperation." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. II, p. 648 and p. 678) In dishing out this fallacy, the first aim of Chiang Ch'ing was to publicize the theory of the dying out of class struggle, to oppose the basic line of the Party and to shield the attack of this gang of typical representatives of the bourgeoisie within the Party--the "gang of four"--on the proletariat and the Party. Her second aim was to use the past to analogize the present, and since "the Legalists loved the people" in ancient times, the "gang of four" who styled themselves as "modern Legalists" naturally loved the people the more, and the masses of people should "support" their coming to power. This is their reactionary logic and is also their fond dream!

K'ang Chih-ch'eng:

Marxism holds that history is made by the laboring people. In the article "Holy Family" Marx and Engels said: "Historical activity is the undertaking of the masses." Chairman Mao also pointed out: "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." The "gang of four" vociferously publicized the emperors and princes, generals and ministers, as though history was manipulated by them. They made every effort to disparage the role of the laboring people and especially the role of peasant uprisings, and described them as the thoroughfare for pushing the Legalist line. This is a fallacy of historical idealism. The pernicious influence of this fallacy is so widespread that it must be thoroughly criticized.

Wang Szu-chih:

The fallacy that the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism is continued up to the present and its influence is felt up to the present and will still be felt in the future--as concocted by the "gang of four"--is in theory a revisionist merchandise that stands above classes and times, and is a historical idealist viewpoint that is flagrantly antagonistic to what Marx and Engels said in the "Manifesto of the Communist Party": "The oppressor and the oppressed are at all times antagonistic to each other."

The "gang of four" publicized the fallacy that "the peasant uprisings paved the way for the Legalist figures to come to power." This is most preposterous. It is a refurbished version of the reactionary "policy of concession." This fallacy has changed the formula of the "policy of concession"--"peasant uprisings--landlord class making concession--social progress"--into "peasant uprisings--Legalist line--social progress." The

essence of the two is the same. The "policy of concession" and the "theory of paving the way" both negate Chairman Mao's scientific assertion that "for each of the major peasant uprisings and wars dealt a blow to the feudal regime of the time, and hence more or less furthered the growth of the social productive forces." ("The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party") This fallacy publicized by the "gang of four" to embellish the landlord class is an idealist conception of history like the "theory of joint creation" publicized by Lin Piao. This fallacy directly serves their usurpation of leadership in the Party and seizure of power.

Chang Hai-p'eng (Institute of Modern History of the Chinese Academy of Sciences):

The rabid opposition of the "gang of four" to Mao Tsetung thought also found expression in their tampering with at random Chairman Mao's wise and brilliant statement on the character of Chinese modern society. Chairman Mao pointed out: "The contradiction between imperialism and the Chinese nation and the contradiction between feudalism and the great masses of the people are the basic contradictions in modern Chinese society....But the contradiction between imperialism and the Chinese nation is the principal one." ("The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party") Chairman Mao pointed out that modern Chinese society was a semi-colonial, semi-feudal society, and its revolutionary task was to oppose imperialism and feudalism. Chairman Mao's instruction correctly expounded the character of Chinese modern society, the characteristics of Chinese modern history and the basic laws governing modern class struggle in China, and provided the fundamental basis for clearly understanding all modern revolutionary problems in China.

The "gang of four," however, arbitrarily described the modern history China as the history of struggle between Confucianism and Legalism. They obliterated the historical characteristics and new class relations of modern China, and used ambiguous concepts to tamper with Chairman Mao's scientific statements. Actually they attacked Chairman Mao's theory on new democratic revolution. For example, in the so-called "history of struggle between Confucianism and Legalism" compiled under the influence of their reactionary themes, the great battle between the peasantry represented by Hung Hsiu-ch'uan and the landlord class represented by Tseng Kuo-fan was described as the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, thus distorting the revolutionary character of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal struggle of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo. With an ulterior object in view, the "gang of four" also described Chang T'ai-yen as a standard-bearer of the democratic revolution, and openly vilified Mr. Sun Chung-shan (Dr. Sun Yat-sen)--who was affirmed by Chairman Mao as "a great forerunner of the revolution" and the "bannerof the Chinese revolutionary democrats"("In Memory of Mr. Sun Chung-shan")--as a "demon or monster."

Concerning the struggle on the ideological and cultural front in modern China, Chairman Mao pointed out it was "the struggle between the new culture of the bourgeoisie and the old culture of the feudal class." ("On New Democracy") The "gang of four" were opposed to this teaching of Chairman Mao's, and they also arbitrarily fitted the struggle on the ideological and

cultural front in modern China into the framework of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism so as to look for a basis for their fallacy that the so-called struggle between Confucianism and Legalism was found not only in ancient times but also in modern times and to prepare public opinion for them to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power.

T'ien Ch'ang-wu:

For the sake of establishing fascist rule in the academic field to facilitate the preparation of counter-revolutionary public opinion for usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power, the "gang of four" made every effort to oppose Chairman Mao's policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." At a meeting, Chiang Ch'ing advocated letting a hundred schools of thought content "under the premise of the unity of the general orientation." What the "gang of four" called "general orientation" actually meant the need to sing their tune. Their promotion of "discussion of history" in the newspapers and journals under their control was entirely a swindle for making a fool of the masses. They always allowed only themselves to spread poison but forbade the proletariat to counter-attack. How could this be called letting a hundred schools of thought contend? Their aim was to make the academic circles "fall in line" with the "gang of four" and prepare public opinion for them to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power.

They Reversed the Verdicts of the Great Cultural Revolution and Cleared the Way for the Restoration of Capitalism

Liu Chih-ch'in (Institute of Modern History of the Chinese Academy of Sciences):

The great victory of our Party in shattering the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan is also a great victory for the great cultural revolution. They brazenfacedly advertised themselves as of the "cultural revolution faction," but actually they belonged to the restorationist faction for reversing the verdicts of the great cultural revolution. In the realm of historical science, many things already criticized in the great cultural revolution, such as the method of inheritance in the abstract, the policy of concession, the theory of honest official, etc., were all revived through their mouths and under their pens. Speaking of the "rule of law" of the Legalists, they made no distinction between the early and later stages of the feudal society and described all of them as progressive. What they publicized was actually the reactionary method of inheritance in the abstract. In point of fact, the ideology of "rule of law" is also of dual nature. As the basic theory of the dictatorship of the landlord class, in the course of the struggle to establish and uphold the system of ownership of the landlord class and to oppose the "rule of propriety" under the dictatorship of slave owners, it did play a progressive historical role, but even at that time, it also revealed the aspect of oppressing and exploiting the peasantry. Following the gradual decline of the landlord class,the progressive role of the "rule of law" became smaller and smaller, while its reactionary character became bigger and bigger.

For example, Chang Chü-cheng's "rule of law" actually should be criticized. Chang Chü-cheng belonged to the most ruthless "faction for suppression" toward peasant uprisings. He vigorously advocated that "severe punishment can make law suppress desire and ban villainy." He emphasized "the use of killing to stop killing and of punishment to bring an end to punishment" and "killing all bandits without questioning their affiliations." The reactionary character of his complete set of theories to practice "rule of law" for suppressing peasant uprisings was most evident. Therefore, the Kuomintang reactionaries had published the Collected Works of Chang Chü-cheng, and that lone man and public enemy Chiang Kai-shek himself wrote a "preface" to this book for the purpose of publicizing that this book "is mainly aimed at the strict enforcement of the rule of law" so as to serve his fascist dictatorship. This was of course not the personal problem of Chang Chü-cheng but a sign that the whole landlord class was heading toward reaction. Their "rule of law" was entirely a tool for the suppression of peasants uprisings and for the practice of class oppression.

The "gang of four" inherited things in the abstract in this way, and without making any class analysis, they ignored historical conditions and advocated rule of law to prepare public opinion for them to suppress the masses of the people. The "gang of four" once again picked up and widely publicized the garbage that had been discredited by criticism in the great cultural revolution. What is this if not for the reversal of verdicts and restoration?

Chang Fu-k'un (Peking Printing Press No. 3):

When Liu Shao-ch'i pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line before the great cultural revolution, the stage was crowded with the images of emperors and princes, generals and ministers. The great proletarian cultural revolution drove the emperors and princes, generals and ministers off the stage, and the masses of the people started to occupy the literary and art battlefront. However, the "gang of four" went all out to reverse the verdicts of the great cultural revolution. They brought back on the rostrum for unbridled embellishment the emperors and princes, generals and ministers that had been driven off the stage. This is one of the criminal acts of the "gang of four" in reversing the verdicts of the great cultural revolution.

Chang Ch'uan-hsi (Peking University):

All careerists and conspirators are accustomed to the use of counter-revolutionary double-dealing tactics and the practice of intrigues and plots. This was so with Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao in the great cultural revolution, and is also so with the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan. They practiced another set of rules in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. In the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, the criticism of Lin Piao was primary, and the criticism of Confucius helped deepen the criticism of Lin Piao. But Chiang Ch'ing talked nonsense saying: "The publicity of Legalists is primary." They disguised themselves as Legalists, and vigorously established themselves by means of

publicizing the Legalists. Chiang Ch'ing again and again defined the Legalists and erected monuments for them. She paid no attention to historical conditions and class analysis, and described even those feudal rulers who advocated the "rule of law" as Legalists and revolutionaries. She even said that internally the Legalists were opposed to high pressure. This was flagrantly tampering with history. Quite a number of what the "gang of four" called "Legalists" played a direct part in the suppression of peasant uprisings. Could this also be described as "opposition to high pressure"?

Chiang Ch'ing once said: "Legalists are legitimate only when the emperor himself is a Legalist." This statement leaked out their plot. They bragged themselves as "Legalists" and vigorously played up the "Legalists" precisely for the purpose of usurping and seizing supreme leadership in the Party and the state. They brought emperors and princes, generals and ministers to the stage with the aim of preparing counter-revolutionary public opinion for them to take over power. They made use of "commenting on Legalism" to cast forth once again in disguised forms the policy of concession, and the idealist conception of history that emperors and princes, generals and ministers were makers of history which had been criticized in the great cultural revolution. They had of course their political aims in taking this course of action.

The comrades present at the forum are unanimously of the view that in the past, historical research had been led into the blind alley under the control of the "gang of four." The smashing of the anti-Party "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua at a single move has enabled Chinese history to avoid major regression and the Chinese people to avert a great disaster. As far as China's historical science is concerned, this is also a big liberation. All of them are resolved to actively throw themselves into the struggle to expose and criticize the anti-Party "gang of four" under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and to thoroughly settle accounts with the towering crimes of the "gang of four" in trampling underfoot and distorting history to serve their usurpation of leadership in the Party and seizure of power. They are resolved to persevere in the struggle to criticize revisionism and the bourgeoisie in the realm of historical science and to turn historical science really into a militant weapon for combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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Workers of Capital Iron and Steel Company
Denounce "Gang of Four"

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1976)

led by the party organizations, the 100,000 workers of the capital iron and steel company are starting a mass drive to expose and repudiate the "gang of four".

elated at comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and of its military commission and the smashing of the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique, the cadres and workers have been warmly hailing chairman hua kuo-feng as the party's new leader and indignantly denouncing the towering crimes of the "gang of four". by the end of october, over 1,400 meetings had been held at the workshop and higher levels in the company to repudiate the "gang of four". unmasking the "gang of four" by contrasting their high-sounding words with their counter-revolutionary actions, the workers said: the "gang of four" are an anti-party clique who, for all their fine words, stopped at no crime and conspiracy.

a comparative study of the anti-party "gang of four" and the lin piao anti-party clique has enabled the theoretical study group of the iron smelting plant to see more clearly that both of them were aiming at the restoration of capitalism. in the words of the worker theoreticians, the "gang of four" are as reactionary as lin piao politically by practising revisionism in the guise of marxism; as despicable as lin piao organizationally by ganging up to form sectarian groups and engage in splittism; as incorrigible as lin piao ideologically by opposing marxism and materialist dialectics and practising idealism and metaphysics; and as shameless as lin piao tactically by double-dealing and conspiring.

at a criticism meeting, the workers indignantly exposed and repudiated the crimes wang hung-wen and chiang ching committed in the capital iron and steel company in the summer and autumn of 1974. at a time when workers of the company were deepening the criticism of lin piao and confucius, wang and chiang who styled themselves champions of the movement mentioned neither the study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, nor the implementation of directives of the party central committee, still less lin piao's crimes in following the footsteps of confucius to restore the old order. on the contrary, chiang ching worked hard to build up her prestige by

handing out books and other printed materials in her own name. the workers said that in so doing chiang ching was by no means aiming to advance the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius but to use the high prestige of chairman mao and the party central committee to glorify herself and create public opinion in preparation for the usurpation of party and state power and restoration of capitalism.

in order to deepen the criticism of the anti-party "gang of four" ideologically and politically, the workers and cadres are more conscientiously studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in the light of the current struggle. the existing spare-time study groups in many units have increased their study hours and broadened the range of subjects covered, and many new study groups have been set up. while conscientiously going over the "selected works of mao tsetung", the workers and cadres are studying theses by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao on classes and class struggle and the series of important instructions given by chairman mao during the great cultural revolution, especially his scientific conclusions that the bourgeoisie is "right in the communist party" and "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road", so as to understand the full significance of the struggle against the "gang of four".

the indignant denunciation and penetrating repudiation of the anti-party "gang of four" has fired the workers with greater enthusiasm for socialism. they are energetically grasping revolution and promoting production in order to make up for the losses caused by the sabotage and interference by the "gang of four" and strengthen the material base for the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

as a result, output of steel, pig iron, rolled steel, crude and dressed ore and coke in the last twenty days of october showed a considerable increase over the same period of september. the construction projects in the company have also progressed at a greater speed. a seething revolutionary scene now prevails everywhere in the factories and mines under the company. in the peking iron ore mine, output of iron ore last month was 71 per cent bigger than that of september, setting a record in monthly production since the mine was set up. the shihchingshan steel plant set an all-time high in steel output last october. after fulfilling the monthly plan in mid-october, the no. 2 rolling mill continued to achieve new progress in production. multiplying its efficiency, the mechanical power plant under the no. 1 construction company fulfilled its yearly production plan two months ahead of time.

SHENGLI OILFIELD AND THE "GANG OF FOUR"

Petroleum Workers Love and Support Chairman Hua Kuo-feng from the Bottom of Their Hearts

by

the CCP Committee of the Shengli Oilfield

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 11, 1976)

In the past few days, the vast Shengli Oilfield was seething with excitement. The 150,000 petroleum workers, cadres, family dependents and teachers and students cheered without restraint and all they said converged to form an enormous sound wave: We most resolutely support the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman of its Military Commission! We most enthusiastically celebrate the great victory of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in smashing at a single move the plot of the anti-Party "gang of four" to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power! The whole Party, the whole Army and the people of the whole country wholeheartedly love and support and have boundless confidence in Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. We petroleum workers are filled with heartfelt delight because there is someone to carry on the revolutionary cause of the proletariat pioneered by Chairman Mao and because our Party has again its own leader in Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

After Chairman Mao passed away, we petroleum workers were most worried about the future and destiny of the Party and the state. We were afraid that Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan might usurp supreme leadership in the Party and the state. Now with Chairman Mao himself feeling at ease after selecting Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as his successor to hold the helm for us, the hearts of the 30 million Party members and 800 million people are at ease. We petroleum workers love our Party, our state, our Army and the people of all nationalities in our country, and because of this, we also love most dearly our leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. We are determined to thoroughly expose and criticize the heinous crimes of the "gang of four," grasp revolution, promote production, and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng with actual action.

Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan formed themselves into a "gang of four" and conspired to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power and to restore capitalism, thus causing us to face the immediate danger of the Party turning revisionist and the state changing its color. At this important juncture of the Chinese revolution, the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng with the valiant spirit of a porletarian revolutionary, adopted bold and decisive measures to smash at a single move the "gang of four" who brought disasters to the state and the people, thus eliminating a great scourge to the Party, and saving the Party and the revolution. With the "gang of four" removed, the people are pleased and the Party, the Army and the people are aroused. We petroleum workers are pleased and satisfied to the bottom of our hearts.

The "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan could neither do manual work, nor till land nor make war, and they exclusively lurked in dark corners to practice conspiracy. When we worked for unity, they incited one section of the workers to oppose another section, thus splitting up the workers' ranks. When we worked for the proper carrying out of production, they nonsensically claimed that this was using production to suppress the revolution and the practice of "the theory of productive forces." They not only sabotaged the revolution, but also production. The "gang of four" is a "gang of saboteurs."

For a long time, harboring a dark sinister motive, Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan all along vainly attempted to cut down the big banner of Tach'ing, to negate the basic experience of Tach'ing and to sabotage with all ways and means the great call for "learning from Tach'ing in industry" made by the great leader Chairman Mao. We petroleum workers were long ago aware of this but kept the resentment to ourselves and worked against them.

In 1964, inspired by Chairman Mao's call for "learning from Tach'ing in industry," we petroleum workers from all parts of the country joined forces in Shantung to open up the Shengli Oilfield. In the fierce class struggle and under very difficult natural conditions, the broad masses of workers adhered to the basic line of the Party, followed the example of Tach'ing, conscientiously studied "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," and vigorously criticized revisionism and capitalism. We discovered high-yield oil and gas fields in less than a year.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers closely followed the great strategic plan of Chairman Mao, thoroughly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, waged resolute struggle against their criminal behavior in vainly attempting to cut down the big banner of Tach'ing, and further pushed forward the mass movement to learn from Tach'ing in industry.

For more than ten years, the Shengli Oilfield opened up new areas for prospecting, put new fields on stream and overfulfilled the state plans every year. Speaking of the output of crude oil, the present output of Shengli Oilfield is equivalent to twenty times that of 1965. In their vain attempt to achieve their sinister goal of usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power, the "gang of four" neither discussed the basic experience of Tach'ing nor permitted the publicity of learning from Tach'ing in industry. This gang of rascals diligently practiced metaphysics and idealism, and no matter what people had done, they would find fault with this and that, so that one would not know what to do and could accomplish nothing. They were full of hatred toward the people diligently practicing socialism, and looked upon them as offenders. We must thoroughly settle accounts with them, deeply and thoroughly criticize them, and topple and discredit them by criticism politically and ideologically.

The struggle waged by the people of the whole country against the "gang of four" is a struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the life-and-death battle between the two classes and the two lines.

We must most closely rally round the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, obey the orders of the CCP Central Committee in all actions, carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, adhere to the basic line of the Party, vigorously grasp class struggle, adhere to the basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts," and whip up a new upsurge in studying the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao. We must arm ourselves with Mao Tsetung thought, thoroughly expose and criticize the heinous crimes of the "gang of four" in usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power and restoring capitalism. We must continue to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, enthusiastically support socialist new things, and consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. We must conscientiously implement "The Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company," vigorously grasp revolution and promote production, and fight with unflagging efforts for accelerating the pace of development in China's petroleum industry, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and accelerating the socialist revolution and construction.

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SUPPORT OF CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S DECISIONS

Our Hearts Are Linked With the Party Central Committee Headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng

by

the whole body of poor and lower-middle peasants of Hsiaochinchuang

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 18, 1976)

The decision of the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the decision of the CCP Central Committee on the publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung have fully manifested the common wish of hundreds of millions of people throughout the country. The Party branch and all the poor and lower-middle peasants of our Hsiachinchuang support this from the bottom of our hearts.

In the past few days, no matter whether they were in the political evening school, in the fields, at worksites or on brickbeds, all repeatedly studied the decisions of the Central Committee. Some people picked up their pens to write poems in praise of these two important decisions. Some people still bent over under the lamp deep in the night to write down their understanding from their studies. Everybody said with excitement: The establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao at the capital city of Peking will enable us poor and lower-middle peasants and the broad masses of the people to pay respects to the Great Savior Chairman Mao generation after generation, recall his high merit and great achievements, and review his warm teachings. This will fire the revolutionary fighting spirits of the people in carrying the revolutionary cause of the proletariat through to the end.

Chairman Mao is the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era. In the past half century and more, he integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of revolution, and inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in all fields in the course of protracted struggle. The decision of the CCP Central Committee on the publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung is of great immediate importance and far-reaching historical significance to our carrying on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, our carrying out the revolutionary cause of the proletariat through to the end and the liberation cause of the proletariat, the oppressed nations and the oppressed peoples the world over. With Mao Tsetung thought, we poor and lower-middle peasants would be able to find the road of advance, and have a sharp weapon for discerning genuine Marxism from a sham Marxism. Even when we came upon evil wind and miasmal mist, we would be able to discern and triumph over them. We must resolutely respond to the call of the Party Central Committee headed by

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and whip up a new high tide in the study of Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings.

Inspired by these two important decisions and in close coordination with the realities of the present class struggle and two-line struggle, we seriously study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." We look back over the history of the two-line struggle within our Party and in particular, the practice of struggle since the great proletarian cultural revolution, and come to understand more profoundly the great significance of these three basic principles put forward by Chairman Mao. We must at all times and under all circumstances keep to these three basic principles and wage resolute struggle with those who betray Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, tamper with Chairman Mao's directives, practice revisionism, work for disunity and intrigue and conspire. No matter how ingenious these people are disguised, they are bound to suffer from ignominious defeat.

We of the Hsiaochinchuang Party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants strive to arm ourselves with Mao Tsetung thought. All our achievements have been the results of our struggle with the bourgeoisie inside the Party, revisionism and capitalism under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

We must most closely rally round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, uphold the solidarity and unity of the Party, strengthen the sense of organization and discipline, and obey the orders of the Party Central Committee in all actions. We must take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, grasp revolution, promote production, and other work and preparedness against war, deepen the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, seize greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction and carry out to the letter the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic levels.

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The Hearts of People, the Party and Party Members Are Firmly Opposed to Disunity

by

the CCP Sinkiang Turfan County Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 18, 1976)

After hearing the decision of the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the decision of the CCP Central Committee on the publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung, the broad masses of Communist Party members and people of all nationalities in our Turfan county north and south of Tienshan are in an excited mood. In different languages, all said with excitement: The two important decisions of the Central Committee are important matters in the political life of the people of our country, important matters in the history of development of Marxism and the history of the international communist movement, and the common desire of the 800 million people of China. We firmly support them!

Through protracted struggles, we people of all nationalities in the Turfan county deeply understand that Chairman Mao is the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era. Mao Tsetung thought is our invincible banner. Our Party, our country, our Army and we people of all nationalities in our country owe what we are today to the Great Savior Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao has left us forever, but the invincible Mao Tsetung thought will shine forever. The best practical action for us to carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao is to seriously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought in the course of struggle, consciously carry out and defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end. We must sink our boundless reverence, deep yearning and profound proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao into the study and application of Mao Tsetung thought, constantly raise our theoretical level of Marxism, heighten our consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, persevere in combating and guarding against revisionism, and carry out more properly the various socialist undertakings.

"The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party." Over the past half century and more, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Chinese Communist Party constantly grew in strength through waging struggle against the class enemies at home and abroad and against the Right and "Left" opportunist line inside the Party, and has become the great glorious and correct Marxist-Leninist political party leading the People's Republic of China today.

On the basis of summing up the experiences of the international communist movement and the past two-line struggles inside the Party, the great leader Chairman Mao put forward: "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and

don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." These three basic principles are the guiding light for strengthening Party building and the touchstone for testing the correct line and the erroneous line. In order to carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause, we must adhere to basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts" and wage resolute struggle with any people who betray Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, tamper with Chairman Mao's instructions, practice revisionism, work for disunity, and intrigue and conspire. We must rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, obey the orders of the Party Central Committee in all actions, and wage struggles through to the end with those who run counter to the basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts."

Historical experience shows that "this Party of ours has a bright future." It is by no means easy to topple our Party. The chieftains of the bourgeoisie inside the Party had leaped forward again and again in the vain attempt to split up our Party, but they all failed in the end. This is an irresistible historical law.

Inspired by the two brilliant and wise decisions of the Party Central Committee, the committee of our Turfan county have formulated anew plans of study and made new arrangements for the study movement of the whole county. We are resolved to lead the Communist Party members and masses of the people in the whole county to whip up a new upsurge in the study of Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings. At present, emphasis must be laid on the study of Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, continuing to repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and waging resolute struggle against the capitalist-roaders who practice revisionism, work for disunity, intrigue and conspire. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, we must take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, win greater victories in the socialist revolution and construction and make new contributions in the battle to defend and build the frontierland.

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"GANG OF FOUR" AND THE FILM "PIONEERS"

Grave Struggle Around Film "Pioneers"

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1976)

the "people's daily" recently reprinted an article in the "liberation army daily" on the grave struggle around the film "pioneers".

in an accompanying editor's note, the "people's daily" commends the article for giving facts about the long efforts of the 'gang of four' to block the film 'pioneers' and their opposition to chairman mao's directive and how it fitted into their plot to usurp party and state power. by showing the grave struggle that went on around the film, the "people's daily" says, the article penetratingly and forcefully expounds immediate and historical significance of chairman mao's directive on the film.

excerpts from the article, signed by tu shu-ying, yang chih-chieh and chu ping, follow:

the struggle around the film "pioneers" was not limited to the appraisal of the film itself. it was a fierce struggle between chairman mao's revolutionary line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the "gang of four" in literature and art. it was a life-and-death struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the political and ideological front.

the revolutionary political content and artistic appeal of the film "pioneers" has made it welcome to the workers, peasants and soldiers who praise it as a good production that serves them for its militant role of uniting and educating the people and attacking and destroying the enemy.

but the bourgeois careerist chiang ching who posed as the "standard-bearer of revolution in literature and art" countered this appraisal by demanding: whose life does this picture glorify? who wanted to have it shot? she ordered the picture banned and some articles written "to criticize it".

chiang ching's minions therefore drew up a charge sheet of "ten accusations" and hounded the scenarist. they summoned leading comrades of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee and of the changchun film studio and those involved in all phases of producing the film to peking for half a month of "discussion" at which the "gang of four" presented the "ten accusations" and demanded that those summoned acknowledge their "errors".

the suppression of the film "pioneers" involved a big counter-revolutionary intrigue.

first, the "gang of four" denied the fact that taching, a standard-bearer hailed by chairman mao, had developed under the party's leadership, drawing its strength from the study of chairman mao's brilliant works "on practice" and "on contradiction". they claimed that taching had "developed spontaneously". since the film "pioneers" is clearly, though not explicitly, about taching, where the workers self-reliantly opened up a big oilfield under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, they vented their spleen on the film to further their anti-party plot.

they saw as an attack on their position the film's hero, chou ting-shan, who mercilessly exposes the renegade feng chao and company who crawled out of the enemy's prison after shamelessly yielding to the enemy. chou ting-shan says: "some communists wave the flag of socialism but are actually taking another road." "be on guard, in particular, against those who wear red caps but have evil hearts."

the "gang of four" disingenuously wanted to "investigate" how the two articles "on practice" and "on contradiction" came to play such an important part in the film. they were directing the spearhead of their attack at our esteemed and beloved premier chou en-lai. it was precisely premier chou who called on the people throughout the country to study chairman mao's "on practice" and "on contradiction". the taching workers indeed drew inspiration from these two articles which they studied in warm response to premier chou's call. the film describes how the oilfield combines city and countryside and integrates industry and farming. this also was a principle advocated by premier chou. this will never be forgotten by hundreds of millions of armymen and civilians in the country who love premier chou from the bottom of their hearts. the careerists plotting to usurp party and state power always hated premier chou. before the convening of the fourth national people's congress, they made false accusations against premier chou and attempted to "form a cabinet". chairman mao sharply rebuked them and blocked their bid for power. when premier chou continued to lead the state council in accordance with the decisions of chairman mao and the party central committee after the second plenary session of the tenth party central committee and the fourth national people's congress, they again seized on the film "pioneers" on the pretext of wanting to investigate "which party central committee" has sent the two articles. they attempted to set the party central committee headed by chairman mao

against our esteemed and beloved premier chou, a great proletarian revolutionary. the target of their attack, in the final analysis, was not limited to the person of premier chou. premier chou was always loyal to the party and to the people and resolutely carried out and defended chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. abiding by chairman mao's instruction, premier chou warmly encouraged and defended taching as the standard-bearer in industry. he resolutely followed chairman mao's principle "three dos and three don'ts", dedicated himself completely to the revolution and was open and aboveboard. how could the "gang of four" who practised revisionism, splittism and engaged in conspiracies find such a person to their liking? they saw premier chou as the great obstacle to the carrying out of their plot to usurp party and state power and opposed him with every thing at their disposal. by opposing premier chou, they were trying to split the proletarian headquarters headed by chairman mao, oppose chairman mao's great call "in industry, learn from taching" and counter chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

this in a nutshell is the counter-revolutionary purpose of their unflagging struggle against the film "pioneers".

taking class struggle as the key link, the film was produced by revolutionary literary and art workers who lived and worked with the workers at taching and developed close class comradeship with them. the revolutionary literary and art workers made conscious efforts to follow the path charted by chairman mao in his "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art".

as the struggle around the film "pioneers" continued, growing numbers of workers, peasants and soldiers and revolutionary artists came to see the true nature of the "gang of four" in imposing a fascist dictatorship. the "gang of four" banned the showing of the "pioneers", but workers repeatedly showed it in their factories. the "gang of four" criticized it, but the peasants in their communes warmly praised it. a projectionist of the heilungkiang production and construction corps officially raised differing opinions in july 1975 about the "ten accusations" levelled against the film.

chairman mao was of one heart with the revolutionary people. when the "gang of four" brandished big sticks against the film "pioneers" and the workers, peasants and soldiers, chairman mao made a brilliant notation on a letter written by the scenarist of the film "pioneers": "there is no big error in this film. suggest that it be approved for distribution. don't nit-pick.

and to list as many as ten accusations against it is going too far. it hampers the adjustment of the party's current policy on literature and art."

this summed up how the "gang of four" anti-party clique was tampering with and negating chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art and undermining the proletarian revolution on literature and art and once again gave the orientation for the fruitful development of socialist literature and art.

in pointing out that "there is no big error in this film", chairman mao was affirming its essentially positive quality. he was criticizing from the angle of political line the "gang of four" who levelled false accusations against the film. chairman mao proposed that the film banned by the gang be "approved for distribution" and said that this was part of adjusting the party's current policy on literature and art. that met the strong desire of the hundreds of millions of workers, peasants and soldiers and was a censure of the fascist dictatorship imposed by the "gang of four" in literary and art circles.

the great leader chairman mao had long been aware of the gang's criminal activities. he sternly criticized them on many occasions for lording it over the workers in literature and art, unscrupulously trampling upon party principles and policies on literature and art and shamelessly betraying the basic principles of marxism. but they never truly repented. chairman mao's directive on the "pioneers" was warm support and encouragement for proletarian revolutionary literature and art and a heavy blow at the "gang of four".

they tried to keep chairman mao's directive on the "pioneers" a top secret, and where this was not possible opposed and twisted both the content and spirit. they even went so far as to say that "political rumours" about the directive that they refused to transmit needed to be "investigated". chairman mao gave this important directive on july 25. they deferred making it known until august 2 when they read it out only to a very small circle and tried to treat it as a "routine" matter. on the one hand, they tried to minimize the impact of chairman mao's directive, while on the other hand, they claimed "now it is time to test people and see if they can stand excl." later, they also distorted, tampered with and revised chairman mao's directive. although chairman mao's statement "there is no big error in this film" shows that the orientation and line of the film are alright, they cynically pursued the matter by insisting "but there are small errors."

chairman mao said: "don't nit-pick. and to list as many as ten accusations against it is going too far. it hampers the adjustment of the party's current policy on literature and art." by this statement he was obviously criticizing the mistakes of the "gang of four" in orientation and line and pointing out that they were going contrary to dialectical materialism and the objective laws of the development of literature and art and were practising a fascist dictatorship by demanding unconditional subordination. brazen-faced, they tried to bluff their way out, claiming "it is only a question of setting demands that are too strict, not a matter of line."

chiang ching accused the scenarist of the "pioneers" as "presenting a false picture of the situation" and said he should be "given a good talking to." she even yelled: "not listening to me means not heeding the party's advice." chiang ching also tried to make him write again to chairman mao recanting the criticism raised in the first letter and suggesting the scenario be radically revised and reshot and that the film should not be distributed abroad. this was another attempt by chiang ching to negate chairman mao's directive. it, too, was resisted as it should have been.

the "gang of four" has been smashed and chairman mao's revolutionary line has triumphed. chairman mao's directive on the film "pioneers" has been made known far and wide at a time when we are celebrating this great victory.

conscientiously studying chairman mao's important directive and reviewing the fierce class struggle and two-line struggle that developed around the film, we see all the more clearly that literature and art is an instrument of class struggle. the bourgeoisie attempts to use reactionary literature and art to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat; so we must counterattack the bourgeois onslaught with the sharp weapon of proletarian revolutionary literature and art.

the "gang of four" dominated literary and art circles for some years and pushed the revisionist line in literature and art in line with their political ambition to usurp party and state power. they clamoured that they want to use literature and art as "iron fists" in their reactionary attempt to overthrow large numbers of leading party, government and army comrades in central organs and localities and split and oppose the party central committee headed by chairman mao. they whipped up sinister poems, dramas and films in praise or themselves to act as their monuments. in literary and art circles and the realm of ideology as a whole,

they advocated reactionary metaphysics and the idealist view that history is made by heroes and opposed the marxist dialectical and materialist view of history; they concocted an anti-marxist theory of artistic creation and forbade revolutionary literary and art workers to violate their rules and regulations. they trampled on chairman mao's principle "let a hundred flowers blossom and let a hundred schools of thought contend" and plotted to monopolize literature and art. in every possible way they obstructed and suppressed revolutionary literature and art loved by workers, peasants and soldiers. they practised the dictum "what i say goes" in literary and art critic and turned proletarian literature and art into chiang ching's royal preserve. if the "gang of four" were allowed to continue their tyranny, then only the bourgeoisie would have freedom to act in the fields of literature and art while the proletariat would have no right to make revolution. their object was absolutely not limited to banning one film, the "pioneers", but the whole of socialist literature and art. the road for revolutionary literature and art pioneered by chairman mao would be stopped dead and our great cause of socialism would be ruined at their hands.

the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng adopted resolute and decisive measures and smashed the counter-revolutionary plot of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power. this has swept clear the obstacles in the way of the triumphant development of the great proletarian revolutionary cause and opened the way for continuing the advance for a flourishing socialist literature and art.

this is a turning point of great historic significance.

with chairman mao's revolutionary line illuminating the road of the victorious advance of socialist literature and art, a spring-time in which a hundred flowers of socialist literature and art will blossom is in sight.

CRITICISM OF CHANG CH'UN-CH'IAO

Chang Chun-chiao's Reactionary Attitude Toward Working Class Exposed

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1976)

a recent "people's daily" article by wen fen-ping* describes chang chun-chiao, one of the "gang of four" who attempted to seize party and state power, as "a filial descendant of the landlord and capitalist classes who betrayed chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and attempted to restore capitalism under the cover of the most revolutionary phrases".

the article is a critique of a poem "our spring" signed by chang chun-chiao which appeared on december 16, 1934 in the no. 4 issue of the journal "literary quarterly".

in this poem of 54 lines, chang chun-chiao slandered the industrial workers as being "as void of strength as corpses" who bore "wounds of spiritual enslavement", and who waged no struggle and never turned their minds to it. they willingly and silently endured a life of exploitation and enslavement worse than the lot of beasts of burden, according to chang chun-chiao's poem. they were "stray dogs", "one group just going down, another group came up, like lifeless machines".

wen fen-ping makes a brief historical analysis to show how utterly contrary to the facts are the images that chang chun-chiao conjured up. december 1934 was 15 years after the may fourth movement when the chinese proletariat began to mount the revolutionary stage of history and some 13 years after the founding of the communist party of china -- the vanguard of the chinese proletariat. our great leader chairman mao pointed out: "led by its own political party, the communist party of china, the chinese working class has waged heroic struggles... and become the most politically awakened section of the people and the leader of the chinese revolution." over these years, the chinese workers, the city industrial proletariat in particular, had played a tremendous role as the vanguard fighting staunchly in a whole series of struggles against imperialism and the landlord and capitalist classes. led by the communist party, the city industrial workers

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* Wen Fen-p'ing's "Reactionary Features of Chang Ch'un-ch'iao As Viewed from 'Our Spring'" in Jen-min Jih-pao, Nov. 7, 1976 -- SPRCP Ed.

had tempered themselves through prolonged battles from spontaneous mass struggle into a firm and strong contingent with a high level of class consciousness, a revolutionary force of "particularly good fighters".

inspired by comrade mao tsetung's brilliant teaching "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun", the chinese working class had long before december 1934 established its own armed force -- the workers' and peasants' red army -- and had been waging large-scale armed struggle for well over seven years, winning glorious victories in smashing four "encirclement and suppression" campaigns launched by the kuomintang. in this sinister poem, however, chang chun-chiao described the chinese working class which had long possessed its own powerful revolutionary armed force as "dark ghosts" who "walked in a file like prisoners" and "could only shake their dark fists".

furthermore, december 1934 was the third month after the red army had started the world-shaking 25,000-li long march. under the great leader chairman mao's leadership, the chinese communist party -- the vanguard of the proletariat -- put forward the resounding slogan of uniting to resist japanese aggression and proclaimed the political programme to overthrow the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, which lay like a dead weight on the chinese people, and found a people's republic. this set forth the bright prospects of the people throughout the country.

but in his decadent poem, chang chun-chiao described the "spring" which the most politically awakened city industrial workers yearned for not in terms of the emancipation of the people of the whole country and the proletariat itself. instead, chang chun-chiao said their thoughts circled on "which woman worker is good-looking". "even cats are on the prowl to mate in spring, let alone human beings excl." he cried.

why did chang chun-chiao slander the politically awakened worker masses as willing slaves no better than an animal in heat? why did he boil down their heroic aspirations to a matter of voluptuous life and the sound of singing upstairs?

what purpose could he have had except to make the workers submit like animals to oppression and enslavement, accepting their lot and running from woman to woman. what purpose other than to sap their fighting will so that they would give up their struggle against the kuomintang

reactionaries. while the red army at that very moment was bravely advancing on its long march, prepared to make every sacrifice for the nation, chang chun-chiao through his depraved poem counselled the workers to give up their struggle, hand over their arms and surrender. this shows that this literary rascal who palmed himself off as a "left writer" at that time in fact ingratiated himself with the kuomintang reactionaries whose purposes he served.

as lu hsun well said: "when workers and peasants become human beings in the true sense, it is very dangerous for the capitalists and landlords." writing as he did, chang chun-chiao had no other purpose than to declare to the people: the chinese workers are mobs that have not the slightest vestige of political consciousness or aspiration or any spirit of resistance and struggle; this class is not qualified to be the leading class and leading force of the chinese revolution.

this counter-revolutionary viewpoint of chang chun-chiao's of utter contempt for the revolutionary potential of the working class is that of all reactionaries, including the landlord class and the comprador bourgeoisie. we can plainly see the reactionary feature of this bourgeois element, chang chun-chiao, who sneaked into the revolutionary camp to vilify the working class.

lu hsun in his essay "foreign concession in march" written two years later, in 1936, went right to the heart of the matter: chang chun-chiao made a big issue of criticizing "countryside in august", a novel by a young writer who poured out the grievances of the chinese people against japanese imperialist aggression. as a matter of fact, chang chun-chiao fawned upon "them" (meaning the kuomintang reactionaries) and disarmed others on "their" behalf. "our spring", the poem of chang chun-chiao's now under discussion points up the validity of lu hsun's indignation.

playing with words, using his pen as a butcher's knife, from 1934 chang chun-chiao betrayed the working class and served as an accomplice of the counter-revolutionaries. in the 1970's, this filial descendant of the landlord and capitalist classes betrayed chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and attempted to restore capitalism under the cover of the most revolutionary phrases. he has been active as a bourgeois conspirator and careerist, an unrepentant capitalist-roader still travelling on the capitalist road and an important member of the anti-party "gang of four". everything has historical and class roots.

the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng carried out the great leader chairman mao's behests, took resolute measures against the "gang of four" and crushed their vicious plot for capitalist restoration. chairman hua has the unanimous support of people all over the country. now the crimes of the "gang of four" are being exposed to the whole country. no matter how crafty and cunning, chang chun-chiao, this hypocrite with glib tongue and self-styled "leftist", at long last is exposed as an old-line capitulationist.

1976 AUTUMN EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

Foreign Friends Praise China's Principles of Foreign Trade and Actively Develop Friendly Trade with China at Export Commodities Fair

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 15, 1976)

china's foreign trade principles of equality and mutual benefit and helping supply each other's needs are widely appreciated at china's 1976 autumn export commodities fair by guests from various countries including friends from third world countries and regions.

the 1976 autumn export commodities fair is held at a time when the chinese people are warmly celebrating the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and of the c.p.c. central committee military commission, and hailing the shattering of the plot of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power.

many foreign friends, especially those from third world countries extended warm congratulations on the victory of the chinese people. they said: under the leadership of the central committee of the communist party of china headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, the chinese people would do better in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, supporting the just struggle of the people of the third world against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and furthering the mutual support and cooperation with the third world countries so as to help promote each other's economic development and safeguard national independence.

china has now established trading relations with more than 120 countries and regions of the third world. the volume of her import and export in 1975 with developing countries and regions in asia, africa and latin america was nearly three times that in 1970. in the last few years, there have been increasing numbers of friends from the third world countries coming to the fair. more than 18,000 friends from 80 countries and regions of the third world attended the current fair in the first twenty days after it opened. such countries as zambia, algeria, ethiopia, kuwait, iraq, nepal, burma and malaysia sent their government trade delegations, economic delegations or state corporation delegations to the fair to discuss trade. large numbers of transactions have been concluded between china and friends from the third world countries and regions.

strictly observing the principles of equality and mutual benefit and helping supply each other's needs in her trade with the third world countries, china pays special attention to promoting economic development and strengthening national independence of both sides. chinese trading groups have always done their best to supply the needs of other sides according to china's possibilities. telling their experience in trading with china, many people from trade circles of the third world said that developing economic and trade relations with china is not only an exchange of commodities to supply each other's needs, but also a mutual assistance and support in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and for expanding national economy independently.

a nigerian friend, who has been trading in chinese goods for 16 years, said: "the nigerian people like buying chinese commodities which are of good quality, durable and reasonably priced. because technical cooperation between the two countries has been going on faster in the last few years, nigeria, while importing manufactured goods from china has imported more and more machines which facilitate the independent development of her national economy." a pakistan friend, who has visited the commodities fair on more than ten occasions, said: "the chinese people, in accordance with chairman mao's teachings, always do their best to observe their commitments no matter how great the difficulties they may have and always have in mind the people throughout the world, especially the people and countries of the third world". "in recent years", he said, "china exported an enormous amount of manufactured goods to pakistan and in the mean time supplied her with many complete sets of equipment to help build the national industry. china hopes that pakistan will really stand on her own feet like china has done." having

visited the fair for many times, a senegalese friend said: "many african people are willing to develop trade relations with china, because this will help us free from the plunder and exploitation by the soviet union and the developed western countries."

the various trading groups at this fair conducted a lot of transactions. guests from the third world take much interest in many kinds of complete sets of industrial equipment, machine tools of varying sizes, tools and farm implements and various kinds of instruments and meters as well as jeeps and lorries. many friends from the third world particularly appreciate the complete sets of industrial equipment made by china. at first china gave these products as aids to some countries of the third world. from 1973 china began to export such equipment as part of her foreign trade. such equipment is popular among many countries of the third world. government officials of the democratic republic of madagascar praised the complete sets of farm machinery repair works provided by china, saying that these sets of equipment will play a key role in the development of malagasy agriculture. when china exported the first batch of cotton mill equipment to pakistan, the pakistan president attend the mill's foundation-laying ceremony and envoys of various countries to pakistan were invited to the ceremony. ghana, malaysia, turkey and other countries of the third world have also imported china-made equipment for cotton mills. in the last two years china has provided countries and regions of the third world with a large number of complete sets of equipment for small factories including cotton mills, oil presses, factories of ready made clothes, cold storage, rubber sandal and glass factories, brick kilns and farm machinery repair works.

at the current fair businessmen from pakistan, thailand, malaysia, singapore, nigeria, madagascar and kuwait and other countries and regions have enquired and negotiated about complete sets of equipment for more than 30 items including refrigerating, brick making, sugar refining and match making.

friends from various parts of the world at the fair appreciated the friendly reception and equal treatment given by china to her old friends as well as to the new, irrespective of the size of their countries and the volume of their business. they said that this good style in conducting trade could only be found in socialist china.

while the fair is on view, friends from the third world countries have seen with their own eyes that the chinese people are rallying most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman

hua kuo-feng, deepening the criticism of the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique and energetically grasping revolution and promoting production. they predict that china's socialist economy will surely further develop and hold out a broader prospect for the development of trade between china and other countries and regions of the world. the friends are therefore filled with confidence in developing trade with china. since china has great trade potentials, the future of trading with china is very bright, the friends noted.

China's 1976 Autumn Export Commodities Fair Closes

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 15, 1976)

china's 1976 autumn export commodities fair came to a victorious close here today.

held at a time when the whole nation was celebrating the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party and chairman of its military commission and the great victory in smashing the schemes of the anti-party "gang of four" to usurp party and state power, the fair drew many visitors, the atmosphere was exceptionally enthusiastic and trade discussions were brisk. these happy events freed the minds of the staff of the fair and fired their revolutionary vigour. resolutely implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs and abiding by the policy of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" and the principle of equality, mutual benefit and supply to each other's needs in foreign trade, they signed large numbers of contracts with businessmen from all over the world. the volume of imports surpassed the previous few sessions of the fair, while exports reached an all time high. the brisk trade was a measure of china's flourishing foreign trade under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng since the smashing of the wicked "gang of four".

the month-long fair was attended by 25,000 visitors -- foreign friends and overseas chinese including taiwan compatriots from over 110 countries throughout the world, and chinese compatriots from hongkong and macao. at this fair, many friends from third world countries warmly acclaimed china's principle of equality and mutual benefit and supply to each other's need in

foreign trade. citing facts they had experienced or heard of, they laid bare the social-imperialist essence of soviet revisionism in plundering and exploiting the third world countries through trade.

during the fair, staff members from other parts of the country and local service workers indignantly exposed and denounced the towering crimes of the anti-party "gang of four", while attending trade talks and doing reception work. referring to the two-line struggle in foreign trade, they observed that the "gang of four", to realize their plot to usurp party and state power, flagrantly opposed the foreign trade policy laid down by the great leader and teacher chairman mao and disrupted and sabotaged the country's foreign trade, an important component of the national economy.

staff members of the fair said: "carrying out chairman mao's behests, the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng smashed at one stroke the criminal schemes of the 'gang of four' to usurp party and state power, thus saving our party and nation by averting a catastrophe in chinese history to the great satisfaction of the people. this fully bears out that chairman hua has lived up to the expectations for a wise leader of our party and a worthy helmsman to steer forward the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao."

during the session of the fair, the overseas chinese, taiwan compatriots residing in foreign countries, and compatriots from hongkong and macao who had come to attend or visit it celebrated this great, historic victory of the chinese people along with the staff members of the fair and the people of kwangchow. foreign friends, particularly those from the third world, extended warm congratulations to the chinese people on this great victory and expressed greater confidence in the development of trade relations with china.

to celebrate the success of the fair, soirees were held for the guests this evening.

COAL INDUSTRY

Excellent Situation in Central China Province Coal Industry

(NCNA-English Changsha, Nov. 14, 1976)

the workers and cadres on the coal industrial front in central china's hunan province are studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao in real earnest and penetratingly criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the "gang of four" of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan. they are determined to increase coal production and speed up the construction of mines, so as to make greater contributions in changing the situation in which coal had to be shipped south from the north and in consolidating and developing victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

with the impetus of the cultural revolution, the coal industry in hunan underwent a rapid development during the period when comrade hua kuo-feng was in charge of the work in the province. in line with chairman mao's instructions on developing coal industry, comrade hua kuo-feng firmly carried out the great strategic policy "change the situation in which coal has to be transported south from the north", and aroused the masses for a drive to expand local coal industry. hunan has emerged as an important coal producing province south of the yangtze river while in the past it had to bring in several million tons of coal every year from the north.

the coal miners and cadres in the province are hailing the victory of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng in shattering the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power and starting an upsurge in exposing and criticizing the gang's crimes. meetings to denounce and repudiate them are being held in all mines, big and small, and big-character posters are everywhere to be seen.

more than three hundred miners at wenchiashih in liuyang county, a memorable place in the chinese revolution where the units taking part in the autumn harvest uprising joined forces under chairman mao's leadership over forty years ago, participated in a denunciation meeting held by the local people. they recalled the historical lesson drawn from the defeat of the great revolution in 1927 as a result of chen tu-hsiu's right opportunist line and indignantly denounced the crimes of the "gang

of four" in attempting to usurp the power of the party and the state and restore capitalism. they said: "if their scheme had succeeded, the labouring people would suffer again."

the workers of the yangmeishan mine, a model unit in the province in learning from taching the national pace-setter, pointed out: during the cultural revolution, the "four pests" instigated fights involving the use of force to sabotage production and split the ranks of the working class. contrary to their claim to being the "heroes of the cultural revolution", they are arch criminals scheming to undermine it.

in the course of deepening the criticism of the "gang of four" the miners warmly praise the province's achievements in developing the coal industry since the beginning of the cultural revolution. 108 mines have been built and put into operation during this period.

now, 83 out of the 99 counties and cities in the province have their own mines or pits. the output of the province in 1975 was 3.4 times that in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began. the output of the small mines and pits run by prefectures, counties, communes and production brigades up 4.5 times. these small mines and pits now produce 60 per cent of the province's total.

the growing local coal industry has provided fuel and raw materials for the chemical fertilizer, cement, iron and steel and other small factories run by communes and brigades to serve directly the local farm production. the small industries built in the province since 1970 include 86 nitrogenous fertilizer plants, 35 phosphate fertilizer plants, more than 230 cement mills, 70 iron smelting plants and small steel complexes as well as many farm machinery manufacture and repair plants.

with the help of the ministry of coal industry, the province's coal industry department has recently sent out four teams to the major mines and a number of small ones run by prefectures, counties or communes to investigate and analyse the geological conditions and coal reserves and advise them on further exploitation.

the miners throughout the province are grasping revolution and promoting production with redoubled efforts. the major mines run by the province and those run by prefectures and counties produced more coal in october than in september. small mines run by communes and production brigades report fulfilment of this year's production quotas

five months ahead of time. the workers are racing against the time in order to produce more coal for the country in the remaining two months of the year.

HEALTH INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Health Facility for Women and Children in South China Region

(NCNA-English Nanning, Nov. 14, 1976)

health work for women and children is stressed by party organizations at all levels in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region of south china. the number of such health institutions has risen remarkably during the great proletarian cultural revolution. all counties and communes have such health centres, with health workers and midwives in every production brigade and team. the number of the health workers for women and children has more than doubled in the past decade.

four million rural women in the region have been given gynecological and general check-ups and treatment free of charge in the past few years. this is in line with over-all efforts to enable women to take full part in socialist revolution and construction.

in addition, over 50,000 nurseries and kindergartens have been set up in the countryside since last year, accommodating 1.5 million children. apart from this, a large number of nurseries and kindergartens are set up during busy farming seasons.

these nurseries and kindergartens are run by people's communes, production brigades and teams and are staffed by trained nursery workers and staff. the cost is in general taken from the collective welfare funds, while in some production teams, the parents pay a small fee.

these institutions are close to the commune members' homes, so that the parents find it convenient to bring the children and take them home. educated in socialist ideology ever from their earliest years, the children get regular physical check-ups and inoculations by barefoot doctors to ensure that they grow up healthy.

at present, 90 per cent of the children in the paisha brigade of the hsiangyang people's commune on the outskirts of nanning city are in nurseries or kindergartens. this eases the housework of women and provides them with more possibilities for taking part in political activities and collective productive labour. they actively study chairman mao's works and have written many articles of revolutionary criticism. their political consciousness and theoretical level are being steadily raised in the course of class struggle. more than 20 women have become theoretical instructors. the peasant men and women grasp revolution and promote production. they have had good harvests of grain and vegetables 7 years running. this is an outstanding unit in nanning city in learning from tachai, china's national pace-setter in agriculture.

the policy of equal pay for equal work is being implemented in every commune. each production team has a woman leader in charge of women's care and arranges their work in accordance with their physiological conditions to ensure proper attention for women during menstruation and pregnancy and nursing mothers.

the autonomous region has now 210,000 women theoretical instructors of various nationalities. large numbers of outstanding women are in leading posts. many women have formed "march 8" shock force, "march 8" scientific farming experiment groups, literary and art propaganda teams and sports teams. in pingkuo county, which is inhabited by people of chuang nationality, 230 women have been admitted into the communist party and 2,300 working at leading posts at commune, production brigade and team levels.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Comrade Teng Ying-chao Meets Austrian Journalist

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1976)

comrade teng ying-chao met and had a cordial and friendly talk with ilse leitenberger, deputy editor-in-chief of the austrian paper "die presse", here this morning.

wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the ministry of foreign affairs, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Ambassador to China Gives Dynasty Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1976)

j. raoul schoumaker, belgian ambassador to china, gave a reception at the embassy here today to celebrate the belgian dynasty day.

among the guests were yeh fei, minister of communications, ma wen-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, and wang yeh-chiu, wang yu-ching, ting hsueh-sung and wang wen-lin, leading members of other departments concerned.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Chinese Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Fetes Bulgarian Scientific and Technical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1976)

yang li-kung, head of the chinese group to the sino-bulgarian commission for scientific and technical cooperation and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, this evening gave a banquet to welcome the bulgarian scientific and technical delegation led by s. sulemezov, head of bulgarian group to the commission and chairman of the bulgarian central cooperative union.

bulgarian ambassador to china constantine grigorov, was present on the occasion.

the bulgarian delegation arrived here by air this morning to attend the 14th session of the commission.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroonian Paper Praises Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Yaounde, Nov. 14, 1976)

"l'unite", organ of the cameroon national union says in an article in its latest issue that "the radiance of mao tsetung thought will continue to light the peoples and encourage the nations to progress."

the article points out that chairman mao tsetung "remains a great teacher of the peoples of the world, especially of the impoverished and oppressed".

it says that "during more than half a century, mao tsetung gave all his energy to the cause of the liberation of the chinese people and also of the liberation of the oppressed nations and peoples of the whole world."

"the passing of chairman mao tsetung was an incalculable loss not only for the chinese people but also for other nations who love peace, freedom and justice," it notes.

the great name of chairman mao tsetung is immortal and his principles of independence, confidence in one's own strength, building a

country with diligence and economy and the progress of construction based on quantity, speed, quality and economy will always inspire all peoples, the article says.

CHINA AND CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

President Bokassa of Central African Republic
Arrives in Peking to Rousing Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1976)

salah addin ahmed bokassa, president of the central african republic and of the central african council of revolution, arrived in peking by special plane this morning on an official visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. he is accompanied by madame bokassa and senior government officials.

hua kuo-feng, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, was present at the airport to welcome the distinguished guests from the central african republic. chairman hua kuo-feng shook hands with president bokassa, madame bokassa and the other distinguished guests, extending a warm welcome to the friends coming a long way from africa.

present at the airport were also li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and madame lin chia-mei, wang chen, vice-premier of the state council, ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, leading members of departments concerned shih shao-hua, li ching-chuan and liu tsun-hsin as well as several thousand people in the chinese capital.

at a time when they are enthusiastically celebrating the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and of its military commission and the great victory in shattering the anti-party "gang of four" of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan, the chinese

people feel particularly delighted at the visit by president bokassa who has brought with him from afar the friendship of the people of the central african republic. both china and the central african republic belong to the third world. the peoples of the two countries have forged a profound militant friendship in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. president bokassa's current visit will surely contribute to the development of this friendship.

in token of welcome to the distinguished guests from the central african republic, multi-coloured flags spanned the main thoroughfares of the chinese capital. on tall buildings were hung huge streamers of welcome, reading: "warmly welcome president bokassa and madame bokassa excl." "warmly welcome the distinguished guests from the central african republic excl." "firmly support the people of the central african republic in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty excl." "long live the friendship between the people of china and the central african republic excl." "long live the great unity of the third world people excl." and "long live the great unity of the people of the whole world excl."

a grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of china and the central african republic. after the band played the national anthems of the central african republic and china, president bokassa, accompanied by chairman hua kuo-feng, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. as the distinguished central african guests met the welcoming crowds, the militia of the chinese capital presented arms in salute to president bokassa. the bouquet-and-garland waving youngsters sang and danced amidst the shouting of slogans of welcome. delighted, president bokassa kept waving to the crowds in acknowledgement.

chinese ambassador to the central african republic li shih accompanied president bokassa to peking.

also present were president bokassa's advance party led by henri maidou, member of the council of revolution and second vice-premier in charge of national education and the reform of education, ambassador of the central african republic to china michel mahelengamo and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Holds Talks with President Bokassa

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1976)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, held talks with salah addin ahmed bokassa, president of the central african republic and president of the council of revolution of the central african republic, here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the side of the central african republic were: second vice-premier henri maidou and third vice-premier alphonse koyamba, as well as andre dieudonne magale, joseph pototot, joacquim da silva n'zengue, antonio franck, clement kokpavo, mme. marie joseph zane-fe touam bona, christian lingama toloque, barthelemy yangongo, bernard beloum, theodore blaise lamine, ahmed addin salah bokassa, albert kouda, guy darlan, hubert abendoh, henri koba and michel mahelengamo, ambassador of the central african republic to china.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: vice-premier of the state council wang chen and ho ying, chen chieh, chen mu-hua, liang chang-wu, ho kung-kai, chang keng-ho, lo hsu, liu ho-lin, liu hua, chao chun-cheng, wang lo-tien, chin feng-chu, chao tung-pin, yin shang-chih, yu lien-nan, as well as li shih, chinese ambassador to the central african republic.

List of Principal Members of President Bokassa's Entourage

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1976)

following is the list of the principal members of the entourage of salah addin ahmed bokassa, president of the central african republic and of the council of revolution of the central african republic, on his visit to china:

madame bokassa, wife of the president;

henri maidou, member of the council of revolution of the central african republic and second vice-premier in charge of national education and the reform of education;

alphonse koyamba, member of the council of revolution of the central african republic and third vice-premier in charge of the organization of the public treasury;

andre dieudonne magale, member of the council of revolution of the central african republic and minister of state for planning, international cooperation and statistics;

joseph potolot, member of the council of revolution of the central african republic and minister of state for public works, town planning and land management;

joacquim da silva n'zengue, member of the council of revolution of the central african republic and minister of state for the organization and propaganda of the revolutionary movement;

antonio franck, member of the council of revolution of the central african republic and minister of foreign affairs;

clement kokpavo, member of the council of revolution of the central african republic and minister of agriculture;

mme. marie joseph zane-fe touam bona, member of the council of revolution of the central african republic and minister of social affairs, popular education and national organizations;

christian lingama toloque, member of the council of revolution of the central african republic and minister in charge of press of the presidency and training of journalists;

barthelemy yangongo, member of the council of revolution of the central african republic and minister in charge of television;

bernard beloum, member of the council of revolution of the central african republic and minister of youth, sports, arts, culture and religious affairs;

theodore blaise lamine, member of the council of revolution of the central african republic and minister delegate to the presidency of the republic;

ahmed addin salah bokassa, economic advisor to the presidency of the republic;

albert kouda, judicial advisor to the head of state; and guy darlan, economic advisor to the head of state.

State Council Gives Grand Banquet in Warm
Welcome to President and Mme. Bokassa

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1976)

the state council hosted a grand banquet here this evening to warmly welcome salah addin ahmed bokassa, president of the central african republic and president of the council of revolution of the central african republic, madame bokassa, second vice-premier henri maidou, third vice-premier alphonse koyamba and the other honoured guests from the central african republic accompanying the president on his visit to china.

vice-premier of the state council li hsien-nien presided over the banquet.

michel mahelengamo, ambassador of the central of[illegible]an republic to china, and officials of the embassy on the central african republic here were present [illegible]asion.

among t[illegible] vice-premier present at the banquet were wang chen, vice-chairman of the state council; li su-wen, national people's [illegible]he standing committee of the economic relations [illegible]gress; [illegible] yi, minister of members of government [illegible] foreign [illegible]ntries; and leading chinese people's liberation [illegible]rmy, the [illegible] municipal revolutionary committee and [illegible]inese peop[illegible]'s association for friendship with [illegible] countr[illegible] including ho ying, chen chieh, chen mu-hua, chang tsai-chien, liang chang-wu, hsia chih-hsu, tao chi[illegible] yao chin, hua shan, yao li, chang chih-chiang, lin chia-mei, li ching-chuan, chih hao-tien, teng kang, shih shao-hua, liu tsun-hsin, wang yeh-chiu, huang tso-chen, hsu kuang and wang ping-nan, and chinese ambassador to the central african republic li shih.

the national flags of china and the central african republic hung side by side in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and president bokassa made warm speeches at the banquet to hearty approval. after their speeches the band played the national anthems of the central african republic and china respectively.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the peoples of china and the central african republic. the hosts and guests chatted joyously over the banquet. the band played "our fatherland in its new look" and other

chinese songs as well as "revolution nationale" and other songs of the central african republic.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present at the banquet.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1976)

following is the full text of a speech made by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, at the banquet in honour of president bokassa of the central african republic:

your excellency respected president salah addin ahmed bokassa and mrs. bokassa,

distinguished guests from the central african republic,

friends and comrades,

today, we are very glad that his excellency president bokassa has come from afar to china for an official visit at the invitation of the chinese government. on behalf of premier hua kuo-feng and the chinese government and people, i wish to express our warm welcome to president and mrs. bokassa and the other distinguished guests from the central african republic.

the central african republic, situated in africa's heartland, has a large territory and rich resources. its people are an industrious and valiant people with a glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism. under the leadership of president bokassa, the government and people of the central african republic have in recent years made unremitting efforts and achieved gratifying successes in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, developing the national economy and building their country. in international affairs, the government of the central african republic persists in opposing imperialism, colonialism and big-power hegemonism, condemns superpower expansion and aggression in africa, pursues a policy of good-neighbourly relations, friendship and co-operation and stands for greater unity of the african states and for alliance of asia, africa and latin america in a joint struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order, thus making contributions to the third world's

cause of unity against hegemonism. the chinese government and people appreciate the just stand taken by the central african republic, rejoice at the achievements made by its people and wish them continuous new successes on their road of advance.

the present international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven, and the situation is excellent. all the basic contradictions are sharpening. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- these trends have converged into an irresistible historical tide, flushing the mire of the old world. the situation as a whole is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the people of all countries. but, on the other hand, the two superpowers are locked in ever more intense rivalry for world hegemony. while europe is the focus of their rivalry, they do not leave alone any other part of the globe, africa included. one superpower is changing its tactics and striving to preserve its vested interests in africa. the other superpower, which claims to be a "natural ally" of the third world, is even more wildly ambitious and stretches its tentacles everywhere. having gained temporary success in its expansion in angola, it is seeking by every means to poke its sinister hand into southern africa. under the signboard of supporting the national liberation movement, it spares no effort in sowing discord and undermining the militant unity among african countries and among liberation organizations in an attempt to fish in troubled waters. this superpower's criminal actions have repeatedly aroused strong condemnation and resistance by the african countries and peoples. it is discredited and extremely isolated, further revealing its essential weakness as a paper tiger. its attempt to dominate the world is merely a dream which is bound to be shattered. we firmly believe that, so long as the african people maintain their vigilance, strengthen their unity and persist in struggle, they will certainly frustrate all superpower schemes and win complete independence and thorough liberation for the african continent.

friends and comrades,

not long ago, our whole party, army and people of all nationalities warmly celebrated the occasion of chairman hua kuo-feng becoming the wise leader of our party and people and the great victory of smashing the four-member anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan. the whole nation has been in jubilation, and the situation in china is excellent. we the entire chinese people are determined to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, follow the behests of our

great leader and teacher chairman mao, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, keep to the party's basic line, persevere in the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, uphold proletarian internationalism, start a new upsurge in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao tsetung, thoroughly repudiate the crimes of the anti-party "gang of four", continue to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war and, acting on the grand programme set out by chairman mao, accomplish the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence, science and technology and build china into a powerful socialist country before the end of the century, and strive to make a greater contribution to humanity.

as we jubilantly celebrate our victory and develop the excellent situation, the third world countries and revolutionary people of the world warmly hail the fact that our party once again has a leader of its own in chairman hua kuo-feng and give us their most precious support, by which we are deeply touched. but social-imperialism, while continuing to slander and threaten china, has kept creating false impressions of relaxation of relations in an attempt to confuse the principled distinction between marxism and revisionism and even arrogantly demand that china change its policy. this is wishful thinking and day-dreaming. we will continue to unswervingly implement the revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs laid down by chairman mao personally, strengthen our unity with all genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations of the world, with the people of the third world countries and with all the countries that are subjected to imperialist or social-imperialist aggression, subversion, interference, control or bullying and carry through to the end the struggle against modern revisionism, imperialism and superpower hegemonism.

friends and comrades,

both china and the central african republic are developing countries belonging to the third world. his excellency president bokassa's current visit to china is a new chapter in the history of sino-central african relations as well as a magnificent contribution towards enhancing the mutual understanding between our two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. it is not only in conformity with the common desire of our two peoples but also in the common interest of the third world's cause of unity against hegemonism.

we wish his excellency the president a completely successful visit.

now i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the central african republic and the well-being of its people,

to the development of the friendship between the chinese and central african peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries,

to the health of his excellency the president and mrs. bokassa,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from central africa,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all friends and comrades present here excl.

President Bokassa's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1976)

following is the full text of the speech by salah addin ahmed bokassa, president of the central african republic, at the banquet of welcome given by the state council of the people's republic of china here this evening:

mr. vice-premier,

ladies and gentlemen,

comrades and friends,

it is not without a sincere and profound emotion and a real pride that i take the floor after you, mr. vice-premier, to reply to the very brilliant speech that you have just made.

i would like to thank you for it in my own name and that of the delegation that accompanies me on this visit to this land so great and celebrated, this land of the people's republic of china with a glorious and sublime history.

i have the pleasure to express to you my full gratitude for the particularly warm and cordial

reception that you have accorded me and my party since our arrival in peking, your very charming and attractive capital.

believe me, on this occasion i have a two-fold feeling: that of an overflowing and indescribable joy and that of a radiant and infinite hope, because this visit provides me with an opportunity to revivify the friendly relations that unite the peoples of the people's republic of china and the central african republic in order to launch them on a truly active cooperation that is mutually beneficial to our two countries.

mr. vice-premier,

the relations that so happily exist between our two countries are first of all based on the unanimous will of our peoples to unite their efforts in a world in perpetual change toward the establishment of a new political and economic order that is more just and more equitable. secondly, they result from our common belief in the values and ideals of peace, justice, friendship and solidarity among all the countries regardless of their size. finally, they reflect our unshakable attachment to the requirements of absolute respect for independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, the right of all peoples to freely decide their own affairs, and the defence of world peace on the basis of equal security for all peoples.

in this regard, the people's republic of china is a symbol and example for all the peoples of the third world and particularly for the central african republic: a symbol of courage in its heroic and unyielding struggle against reaction, colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism and for liberating mankind from enslavement and oppression, and also an example of development, of emancipation under the dynamic impetus of the chinese communist party, which has valiantly and victoriously combated and rejected all foreign interference, all tendencies toward neo-colonialism, neo-imperialism and comprador social-imperialism.

also, the numerous and brilliant victories which the people's republic of china has kept inscribing in the pages of world history are rightly regarded as victories of the third world countries. that is why the great helmsman chairman mao tsetung is for all third world countries a hero of exceptional stature and perhaps one of the greatest figures of all times.

moreover, it is most natural that the people's republic of china should be the ally of nations, like mine, which were bent under the yoke of colonialism and are today daily confronted with problems of development.

that is why i wish to extend my solemn and deep homage to the chinese people and the chinese communist party for their revolutionary and relentless struggle for the political, economic and social independence of their country, and for their disinterested assistance to the third world peoples to help them recover their complete independence.

mr. vice-premier,

the visit i am paying to the people's republic of china is the undeniable proof of our desire to maintain and strengthen the relations which exist between our two countries.

we in the central african republic are firmly convinced that, in a world undergoing a profound change, nothing durable could be accomplished without belief in and complete adherence to the most sacred rights and values of mankind, whose search for an ever brighter future should permanently be identified with the requirements of equality, justice and security -- conditions essential to economic and social progress.

that is why, as soon as i assumed the supreme leadership of the state in 1966 i decided to inscribe this ambitious preoccupation as the centre of all my political action. and for that, it was necessary for the first time to conceive an original strategy of economic and social advancement mobilizing all the living forces of the nation. i myself have conceived and instituted this new weapon against misery and under-development; it is called the "operation bokassa", with whose success i can be pleased today.

but on this economic and social foundation, it is necessary in a second stage to have a structure that would pool the energies. from there came the sense of my july 24, 1976 speech calling on the people to completely renovate our great and unique party of mseba, renovation based on a true and keen awareness of the public cause, the protection of the gains of our independence by maintaining constant and ceaseless vigilance to the sole benefit of the people. this is the true purpose of the extraordinary congress of mseba which is holding its meetings in bangui at this moment.

on the other hand, the council of the central african revolution, which i have the honour to preside, has always based its external policy on peace in africa and everywhere else in the world, on scrupulous respect for the sovereighty of other states and on non-interference in their internal affairs, in conformity with the charter of the united nations.

that is why we are keenly concerned about the situation which prevails in certain areas of the world. we think, and we have always said, that it is urgent that solutions should be found to these problems within the framework of the relevant resolutions adopted by the security council and the general assembly of the united nations. in fact, the exercise of national rights by the peoples who are still oppressed, notably those of southern africa, is a precondition, indispensable to the establishment of a just and durable peace in the world.

mr. vice-premier,

we are aware that our convictions are also yours. that is why the central african republic follows with particular attention the noble struggle the chinese people are waging under the great leadership of the chinese communist party headed by comrade hua kuo-feng to affirm their identity and realize their economic and social well-being.

but our common efforts will still be in vain if we do not become conscious of the duty of relying first of all on ourselves, our own strength and our own resources. in this regard, i am convinced that the relations which exist between our two countries will lead to the conclusion of many agreements of cooperation whose rational application will no doubt result in the strengthening of these relations and improvement of the living standard of our peoples.

it is with this perspective that i would like to say how i appreciate the ethic value of china's eight principles relating to its economic relations with foreign countries -- very famous principles announced by the late premier chou en-lai during his visit in africa thirteen years ago.

in conclusion, i would like to reiterate to mr. chairman hua kuo-feng my very warm and friendly congratulations on his brilliant nomination as chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party, which has met with the unanimous approval of the chinese people and their full support, as well as on the remarkable success that you have achieved thanks to your vigilance against the clique of counter-revolutionary renegades and shameless revisionists, which here you have come to call the "gang of four".

didn't chairman mao once say, i quote, "with you in charge, i'm at ease."?

finally, i would like to request mr. vice-premier to kindly convey to the glorious and valiant chinese people the warm and friendly greetings that the people of the central african republic address to them from the heart of africa.

honourable guests,

ladies and gentlemen,

i ask you to raise your glass and drink

to the health of his excellency mr. hua kuo-feng, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

to the health of all those invited to this banquet, and

to the ever-lasting friendship and cooperation between china and central africa excl.

Chinese Ambassador to Central African Republic Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1976)

li shih, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the central african republic, presented his credentials to salah addin ahmed bokassa, president of the central african republic and president of the central african council of revolution, in bangui on november 12 according to a report from bangui.

president bokassa had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

pattasse, premier, and alphonse koyamba, third vice-premier, of the central african republic, and clement n'gai voueto, minister of state for the interior, were present on the occasion.

ambassador li shih arrived in bangui, capital of the central african republic, on november 12.

CHINA AND COMOROS

Comorian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1976)

prime minister abdellah mohamed of comoros recently received and had a friendly talk with li jo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the comoros, according to a report from moroni.

comorian secretary-general for foreign affairs elhad was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese PLA Basketballers Play in France

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 14, 1976)

the visiting basketball team of the chinese people's liberation army played a friendly match with a joint team of charenton and joinville in charenton today. the french team won 102-93.

griotteray, mayor of charenton and yu meng-hsin, counsellor, and wu chen, military attache, of the chinese embassy watched the match. after the match, mayor griotteray gave a reception in honour of the chinese players.

the chinese team arrived here on november 10 on a friendly visit at the invitation of the french defence ministry. general astoret, director of the sports bureau of the french armed forces, and others greeted the chinese basketballers on their arrival.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

China's Liaoning Football Team Visits Guinea-Bissau

(NCNA-English Bissau, Nov. 14, 1976)

the liaoning football team from china held its first match here with guinea-bissau's first national football team yesterday.

among the more than 6,000 spectators were jose araujo, organizational secretary of the african party for independence in guinea and cape verde and commissioner of state without portfolio; victor saude maria, commissioner of state for foreign affairs; adelino nunes correia, commissioner of state for youth and sports, and avito silva, chairman of the football association of guinea-bissau.

chia huai-chi, chinese ambassador to guinea-bissau, also saw the match.

the stadium was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the guinea-bissau people and the chinese people. the excellent skill and fine sportsmanship of the footballers of the two countries were enthusiastically applauded by the audience.

the liaoning football team with liu mu as leader and yu ching-cheng as deputy leader arrived here on november 10.

adelino nunes correia received the leader and deputy leader of the team on november 11. present on the occasion was also the chinese ambassador.

CHINA AND HONGKONG

Chinese Women's Basketball Delegation Leaves Hongkong for Home

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1976)

the chinese women's basketball delegation left here for home this morning after taking part in the sixth asian women's basketball championships.

it was warmly seen off at the railway station by ching men-ky, president of the asian basketball confederation, responsible members of the hongkong amateur basketball association and women basketballers in hongkong.

also present was hsia lang, leader of the chinese national volleyball delegation.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese NPC Delegation Arrives in Tehran

(NCNA-English Tehran, Nov. 15, 1976)

a delegation of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china with ulanfu, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, as leader and chi peng-fei, secretary-general of the n.p.c. standing committee, as deputy leader arrived here this morning by special plane on a friendly visit to iran at the invitation of the iranian senate.

members of the delegation who also arrived by the same plane were: pai shou-yi and mao ti-chiu, members of the n.p.c. standing committee, and n.p.c. deputies chou chan-ao, mou sen, ma yu-tao, min en-tse and yang hsiu-ying.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by jaafar sharif emami, president of the senate of iran. also welcoming the delegation at the airport were: ezatollah yazdanpanah, vice-president of the senate, admiral farajollah razai, senator, and about 20 other senators.

also present at the airport were chinese ambassador hao teh-ching and embassy officials.

when the delegation stepped down the plane, senate president emami warmly shook hands with ulanfu and all members of the delegation. a protocol official from the senate presented bouquets to ulanfu.

in the company of senate president emami and senator razai, ulanfu and his delegation drove to their residence.

Chinese National People's Congress Delegation Lays Wreath at Mausoleum of His Majesty Reza Shah the Great

(NCNA-English Tehran, Nov. 15, 1976)

the delegation of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china with ulanfu, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, as leader and chi peng-fei, secretary-general of the n.p.c. standing committee, as deputy leader laid here this afternoon a wreath at the mausoleum of his majesty reza shah the great, father of iranian shah mohammad reza pahlavi.

accompanying the delegation on this occasion were iranian senator farajollah razai and chinese ambassador to iran hao teh-ching.

after laying the wreath the chinese delegation visited the golestan palace.

Iranian Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Banquet for Iranian Press Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1976)

djavad rajabzadeh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iranian embassy in china, gave a banquet at the embassy this evening on the occasion of the china visit of the iranian press delegation led by kazem zarnegar.

present at the banquet were leading members of press organizations in the chinese capital and the information department of the foreign ministry including mu ching, hu chi-wei, chang chen-tung, chang chang-hai, wang li-hsing, fang kan, wang chen and peng ti.

delegation leader zarnegar, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency mu ching and charge d'affaires ad interim rajabzadeh made toasts at the banquet, which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih, Chai Shu-fan Meet Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1976)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, this afternoon met and had cordial and friendly talks on separate occasions with the friendship delegation from hokkaido, japan, which has come in connection with a chinese exhibition to be held there. the delegation is led by shinichi nishida, with kenichiro nikami as adviser and tetsuya hirase and hiroshi sagara as deputy leaders.

present at the meetings were sun ping-hua and hsi yeh-sheng, leading members of departments concerned.

the japanese delegation will leave here shortly on a visit to southern china before going home.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Delegation of Archaeology and Museums Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Nov. 14, 1976)

the chinese delegation of archaeology and museums left here for home yesterday after its visit in romania.

during its stay in romania, the delegation visited museums on the history of the romanian communist party and other historical museums, places of historic interest and industrial and agricultural establishments in bucharest, constanta, ploiesti, brasov, alba iulia and cluj. it also held forums on archaeology with professionals of the departments concerned.

ion popescu-putzuri, director of the institute for historical and social-political research under the party central committee, and ion dodu balan, vice-chairman of the council of socialist culture and education, received separately all members of the delegation and had cordial and friendly conversations with them.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet-US Contention Aggravates in Latin America

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1976)

the soviet union has stepped up its infiltration and expansion in latin america during the past year, and the contention between the soviet union and the other superpower, the u.s., has obviously aggravated in this region.

for further expansion in latin america, the ambitious new tsars are trying their utmost to form a military encirclement around latin america from north, east and south. in the north, they have quickened the pace to arm their bridge-head in the caribbean which has come under their control since the early 1960's in an effort to make it play its full role as a base there, a comprehensive repairing bases serving the air, naval and tank forces have just been completed and put into operation on a joint-venture basis. the construction of military ports, expressways and railways has been

expedited and assistance is being given for the production of various light conventional weapons. on the east, the soviet social imperialism has secured a new position in the southern part of africa on the eastern coast of south atlantic after its military intervention in angola through its mercenaries, thus exposing the latin american countries on the western coast to the threat of its military expansion. at present, the soviet revisionists are more and more active in the antarctic. on ross island which is not far from the southernmost tip of south america, they are building a seventh scientific station and planning to establish five more bases. the soviet so-called oceanographic ships, equipped with highly sophisticated laboratories suitable for all espionage activities, are regularly cruising in the south atlantic, constituting a menace to latin america from the south.

in face of the "new challenge" brought about by the new tsars' military expansion, the united states is promoting jointly with south american countries the establishment of a south atlantic treaty organization, and is attaching greater importance to the utilization of its military agreements with latin american countries for the protection of its own vested interests. at the 8th inter-american naval conference, held last august to cope with the growing soviet military threat, plans were put forward to expand the strength and scope of the annual "joint" military exercises. later on, the united states and a number of latin american countries, in a demonstration of strength, held joint naval and airforce manoeuvres in the south atlantic. taking part in the exercises on the part of the united states were destroyers equipped with inter-continental ballistic missiles, a cruiser, a nuclear submarine and anti-submarine patrol planes.

two days later, the soviet revisionists despatched threateningly a naval fleet to the caribbean. couching in a threatening tone, the commander of the fleet, y. i. mozharov, clamoured that "these are the most up-to-date of our warships" which "can fulfil their missions under whatever conditions in the atlantic, pacific, mediterranean and any other seas." shortly later, the new tsars and their agents staged a joint mock warfare in the caribbean with naval and air forces to show off their military strength.

for a moment, air and naval fleets were darting to and fro in the south atlantic and the caribbean. this sabre-rattling scene gave vivid expression to the sharp rivalry in latin america between the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states.

what is noteworthy is that since the beginning of the year, the soviet revisionists have stepped up infiltration and expansion into the caribbean in an effort to establish new strongholds in the vicinity

of the united states. they took pains to pass themselves off as a "natural ally" of certain caribbean countries in their nationalist upsurge to combat imperialism and colonialism, safeguard national independence and ensure economic development, while rapidly expanding their influence under the pretext of "supporting" these countries. on the one hand, they spread poisonous revisionist ideology and built up their political influence through cultural and personnel "exchanges" with these countries. on the other hand, their agents, with "aid" as bait, wormed their way into various circles of the recipient countries to interfere in their internal affairs and carry out subversive activities. what is more, the local hirelings of the soviet revisionists on the directives of their boss have changed their tactics in order to work in "cooperation" with the ruling parties.

the soviet revisionist expansion into the caribbean poses an immediate danger to u.s. imperialism which has invested more than 6,000 million u.s. dollars in the region. a u.s. paper said that washington can no longer ignore the caribbean. the u.s. government, too, did not conceal its concern over the soviet union and its agents' inroads in caribbean affairs. the fact that the united states has cut back loans to certain caribbean countries and carried out subversive activities and engineered violence there is partly an instrument of pressure to contain soviet penetration and expansion. thus, the growing contention between the soviet union and the united states in the caribbean has destabilized situations in some of the caribbean countries and created social and economic chaos.

in order to contend with the u.s. for spheres of influence in latin america, the soviet revisionists do not scruple to reduce prices and freights and provide favourable terms to open new markets for their commodities despite of a trade deficit. they grant loans and technical "aid" and help build big projects to penetrate into and exert political influence on the recipient countries. besides, they worm their way into latin american countries and regional economic organizations by using the "council for mutual economic assistance" -- a neo-colonialist machine they have concocted. to keep its position in latin america, the u.s. has been making larger investments in the continent to further control the economies of latin american countries and promised to "improve relations" and "strengthen cooperation" with them in an attempt to mitigate its contradictions with them.

facing the intensified soviet penetration and expansion and the increasing contention of the two superpowers -- the soviet union and the u.s. -- in latin america, the latin american peoples are more and more realizing that the soviet-u.s. rivalry is the

source of intranquility in the continent. only by uniting and persisting in struggle against hegemony to prevent the tiger from coming in through the back door while repelling the wolf at the front gate, can the latin american peoples maintain national independence and state sovereignty. what the soviet union and the u.s. have done in latin america is further awakening the latin american peoples and is giving impetus to the development in depth of their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemony.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Chinese Nanking Acrobatic Troupe Gives Premiere in Turkey

(NCNA-English Ankara, Nov. 14, 1976)

the nanking acrobatic troupe of china gave its premiere here this evening to the warm welcome of over 4,000 spectators.

turkish president fahri koruturk and his wife watched the performance in the company of chinese ambassador to turkey wei yung-ching and troupe leader tang chih.

also present were kani vrana, president of the turkish constitutional court; ihsan sabri caglayangil, minister of foreign affairs; ferit melen, minister of defence; vecihi akin, second chief of the general staff of the turkish armed forces; fuat bayramoglu, secretary general of the presidential palace; vedat dalokay, mayor of ankara and other high ranking officials as well as personages from all circles. diplomatic envoys of some countries here were also present.

president koruturk and his wife received troupe leader tang chih during the interval and had a friendly talk with him. at the end of the chinese acrobatic troupe's performance, the turkish president received deputy leader of the troupe lu yi and a number of acrobats, congratulating them on the success of their performance.

president koruturk presented a basket of flowers to the chinese nanking acrobatic troupe. a basket of flowers was also sent to the chinese troupe by turkish prime minister suleyman demirel.

the chinese troupe's performance won warm applause from the spectators.

the chinese nanking acrobatic troupe arrived here on november 12 for a performance tour of turkey on the invitation of the turkisn government after visiting surinam, panama and venezuela.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Residents and Taiwan Compatriots in US Celebrate Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's Appointment as CPC Central Committee Chairman

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1976)

more than 1,000 patriotic chinese residents and taiwan compatriots in the eastern part of the united states held a meeting in new york this afternoon in warm celebration of comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, and in warm celebration of the great victory scored by the party central committee in shattering the scheme of the "gang of four" anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power, according to a new york report.

following closely the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the motherland the chinese residents and taiwan compatriots in the u.s. had made preparations for the celebration with great enthusiasm. a portrait of the great leader and teacher chairman mao was hung on the rostrum. at the entrance of the meeting hall, there was a big streamer inscribed with: "the revolutionary cause has a worthy successor and socialism has a bright future." a photo exhibition was also held at the meeting hall. the masses of chinese residents felt happy and inspired by the fact that the motherland has found a new wise leader, the party central committee has taken resolute measures to get rid of the scourge of the "gang of four", and the situation in the motherland is excellent.

chen chin-chien, an old chinese resident, and huang yu-yen, a taiwan compatriot, spoke at the meeting. they said that the whole chinese people were warmly celebrating to have chairman hua kuo-feng, the successor selected by chairman mao himself, as their leader, and warmly hailing the

great victory won by the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng in shattering at one stroke the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power. from the jubilant atmosphere and warm celebrations held across the motherland, we could discern the great future for the nation, the people's confidence in the worthy successor selected by chairman mao, and the total isolation of the "gang of four" which is against the will of the people. the great victory won by the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng in smashing the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power, expressed the common aspiration of the whole chinese people including overseas chinese and taiwan compatriots.

chen chin-chien said: we, the overseas chinese, always love our motherland, and support the revolutionary cause of our motherland. chairman hua kuo-feng who went through protracted revolutionary ordeals, is a worthy wise leader loved by millions upon millions of the chinese people. chairman mao wrote to chairman hua in his own handwriting "with you in charge, i'm at ease". this expressed not only boundless trust of chairman mao, the motherland and the chinese people in chairman hua, but also boundless trust of overseas chinese in chairman hua.

huang yun-yen said: we are very much inspired by the decision on the establishment of a memorial hall for chairman mao tsetung adopted by the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the military commission of the central committee of the communist party, and the decision adopted by the central committee of the communist party of china on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and the preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung". carrying out chairman mao's behests and enjoying love and trust of the whole chinese people, chairman hua kuo-feng has wisely, resolutely and timely smashed the plot of the anti-party "gang of four" to usurp party and state power. the future of our country is bright. the great cause of the liberation of taiwan and reunification of our motherland is better assured than ever. we taiwan compatriots overseas have boundless trust in the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and support it wholeheartedly.

a message saluting chairman hua kuo-feng and the central committee of the communist party of china was adopted at the meeting amidst warm applause. the message says: "we overseas chinese and taiwan compatriots in the united states are deeply aware that 'only socialism can save china'. we are

deeply aware that our destiny and future are closely linked with that of the socialist motherland far away across the ocean. we assure you and the central committee of the party that we will do our best to carry out chairman mao's behests, make our due contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the motherland, the liberation of taiwan and the reunification of the motherland, the promotion of friendship between the peoples of china and the united states and the progressive cause of mankind."

after the meeting, the film "pioneers" was shown to the warm welcome of the audience.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Wushu Delegation Gives Last Performance in Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Nov. 14, 1976)

the chinese wushu delegation held the closing ceremony and gave its last performance here today.

attending the closing ceremony and watching the performance were truong chinh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly; hoang quoc viet, member of the party central committee and president of the viet nam-china friendship association; and le duc chinh, acting head of the general department of physical culture and sports.

wang chin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

the chinese sportsmen gave a performance of 45 items to the warm welcome of 13,000 spectators.

after the performance, hoang quoc viet and other comrades presented a flower basket to the chinese guests and greeted their successful performance.

from november 5 to 13, the chinese wushu delegation visited hai duong, haiphong, thai nguyen and ho chi minh city, performing for over 90,000 people. the delegation also gave performances to the workers at the hai duong porcelain plant and the thai nguyen iron and steel complex.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Feature from Aden: Live in a Sea of Friendship

-- Chinese medical team in democratic Yemen

(NCNA-English Aden, Nov. 14, 1976)

an old man's miserable groans have been replaced by happy laughter, thanks to treatment by chinese doctors now cooperating with yemeni doctors in taking health to the people of yemen. he is but one of many yemeni who are loud in their praise of the growing friendship between yemen and china, a friendship which is being cemented by the joint work of the doctors of both countries.

it was in the spring of 1970 that a medical team mandated by the chinese people in accordance with the teachings of the great leader and teacher chairman mao first arrived in democratic yemen. in the six years since then the chinese and yemeni medical workers have learned a great deal from each other. their struggle side by side and their joint service to the yemeni people have forged strong links of friendship.

in democratic yemen, the chinese doctors experience the warm concern of the yemeni people. wherever they go, they are cordially greeted, "china, fine". the chairman of the presidential council salem robaya ali has shown great personal concern for the welfare of the members of the chinese medical team and assists their work in every way.

tha bonds of friendship between the two peoples are evidenced in weal and woe, as was shown in september, when the chinese people suffered deep grief over the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader and teacher. many were the sincere expressions of sympathy voiced by the yemeni people. many of them went to the residences of the chinese medical team to express their esteem, love and deep mourning. chairman robaya's mother, although in her sixties, made a troublesome 10 kilometre journey from the countryside of the third province to express her deep sorrow on learning the sad news of the passing of chairman mao. when the strong earthquake erupted in china's tangshan area, many yemeni people cured of illnesses by the joint efforts of the chinese and yemeni doctors, went to the residences of the chinese medical team to express their deep sympathy.

as a result of the joint efforts of the chinese medical team and the yemeni medical workers, new

acupuncture therapy has been gradually popularized in the country and highly recommended among the people of democratic yemen. an old man living in aden suffered an agony of pain from scalp herpes zoster. his son took him to consult chinese acupuncturists, who agreed to treat him for this stubborn skin eruption. when the old man arrived at the clinic for his fourth treatment he boisterously greeted the chinese doctors, and firmly grasping their hands, he happily exclaimed, "my illness is cured." the old man's son commented, "he's a changed man. he's no longer moaning and groaning. it's good to hear him laughing instead."

an old teacher, who for more than 30 years suffered a persistent migraine was cured of his illness by acupuncture. in a letter to the chinese doctors expressing his gratitude, he said, "even now as i write this letter to you, i can hardly believe that i am cured of this sickness. but i know it is a reality. my letter cannot convey all my sincere thanks to you."

in aden, many yemeni women testify to the efficient service of the two chinese gynecologists who have cured them after years of illness and saved their lives. they affectionately call the two chinese "old hsueh" and "old hsia". one expectant mother who was having a complicated confinement losing much blood when she arrived at the obstetric department of the hospital. she was in a state of coma and her condition was critical. when her family learned that the hospital had no spare bed, they decided to carry her back home. the two chinese doctors, however, persuaded them not to do so and carried out an immediate operation, knowing that time meant life in this case. the longer the delay, the greater the danger. after the baby was born, it was found to be badly bruised and damaged. by an all-out effort it was saved and within a fortnight mother and child left the hospital in good health. the family marked the happy occasion by being photographed with the chinese doctors, as a token of friendship between the two countries. the child was later named "china hsia abdu".

the chinese medical team does not only work in the city. it regularly goes to the countryside for mobile medical work. travelling in medicine-loaded jeeps, the team visits fishing villages and the pastureland to treat the people there. they call at every settlement and carry out treatment in makeshift clinics and on improvised surgical tables made from medicine cases. they stop if they meet anyone on the way and inquire if they need medical help. when a mobile medical group is

expected, the fishermen and herdsmen meet them several kilometres from the settlement as if they were their own kinsfolk.

from the start the yemeni and chinese medical workers have closely cooperated in their work and learned from each other. they consult each other and give meticulous care to the patients in serious illnesses. the chinese doctors have no reservations when teaching the yemeni doctors to master acupuncture, and the yemeni doctors give the chinese doctors every assistance when treating the yemen common illnesses.

once, the chinese doctors could not find an interpreter to help them in giving lectures to the yemeni trainees. upon learning this, ghmiya, head nurse of the aden people's hospital who was then in hospital under treatment for being blinded, hurried to the classroom and offered to act as an interpreter. the chinese doctors advised him to rest, but he insisted by saying, "you are here to help train our medical workers for the development of medical services in our country. how can i not take part in this work?"

walli, a surgeon in the aden republic hospital and chairman of the doctor's association of democratic yemen, jointly performs operations with the chinese doctors. the chinese doctors and walli help each other during operations, subsequently exchange experiences and improve their technique.

the chinese doctors live in democratic yemen as in a sea of friendship, determined to do their best to serve the yemeni people, and to let the flowers of friendship flourish.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Friendship Delegation Feted

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1976)

ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, met and feted the friendship delegation from zambia led by mrs. esther banda, political secretary of northern province in zambia, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them this evening.

andreya s. masiye, zambian ambassador to china, was present at the meeting and the banquet.

also present were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and chou ming-chi, deputy director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF LIANG HSIAO'S "FOREVER ACT ACCORDING TO THE PRINCIPLES LAID DOWN"

The Vital Issue Is To Usurp Leadership in the Party and Seize Power

- Dissecting and analyzing the reactionary essence of Liang Hsiao's sinister article "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down"

by

the mass criticism group of the Institute of Modern History of the Department of Philosophy and Social Science

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 14, 1976)

From September to the beginning of October in 1976, the journey of China's proletarian revolution riddled with conflicts again ran into a historical juncture for deciding the future and destiny of the Party and the state. A serious life-and-death battle was going on between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism, and between Marxism and revisionism.

This period of time was the most painful moment in Chinese history. The whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country were mourning with immense grief over the loss of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. Meanwhile, they were resolved to turn grief into strength, closely follow the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, carry out Chairman Mao's behests and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao. However, the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan availed themselves of the opportunity of Chairman Mao's

serious illness and his passing away to step up their intrigues and plots, and rabidly launched a planned and methodical attack against the Party in a vain attempt to usurp and seize supreme leadership in the Party and the state and to restore capitalism.

The "gang of four" published on October 4 in Kuang-ming Jih-pao an article by Liang Hsiao entitled "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down." This was a most important step of their conspiratorial activities to oppose the Party and usurp power. It was a poisoned arrow giving the signal, and the counter-revolutionary spearhead was directed straight at the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. It gave the serious signal that the "gang of four" were openly accelerating the pace of activities to oppose the Party and usurp power, and was a counter-revolutionary declaration of their vain attempt to seize supreme leadership in the Party and state, to push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and to restore capitalism in China.

The anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan had long conspired to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. After the passing away of Chairman Mao, they thought that the time was ripe, and they either plotted in camera or went into action everywhere. They made maximum use of all schemes and toyed with all kinds of tricks. Among them the most evil one was to make use of their position to tamper with and alter Chairman Mao's directives. They forged in a planned and premeditated manner a so-called Chairman Mao's death-bed adjuration: "Act according to the principles laid down," and openly published it on September 16. They mobilized all tools of public opinion under their control and made unbridled publicity of it with all means to delude people so as to prepare public opinion for them to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power.

Based on facts beyond any doubt, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng bared in good time the criminal conduct of the "gang of four" in forging Chairman Mao's deathbed adjuration and tampering with and altering Chairman Mao's directives. Seeing that their tricks for hoodwinking people had been brought to light, the "gang of four" hurriedly cast forth this big anti-Party poisonous weed, "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down." By means of this article, they gave the signal that they would turn from secret plotting into openly taking action against the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

The article "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down" directed the counter-revolutionary spearhead straight at the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, and the vital issue was open usurpation of leadership in the Party and seizure of power. The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng had exposed the criminal act of the "gang of four," and seeing the failure and exposure of their conspiracy, this gang of political swindlers hurriedly made a vain attempt to overthrow at a single move the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The "gang of four" forged Chairman Mao's deathbed adjuration, and vainly attempted to turn a lie into "truth" by repeating it thousands of times.

They thought that with the propaganda apparatus in their control, they could single-handedly cover up the ears and eyes of the whole country.

Like the scoundrels of the old society, this anti-Party poisonous weed resorted to the trick of counter-attack and used their fabricated lies as the basis to turn around and attack the Party Central Committee headed by Hua Kuo-feng. It cursed that the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng "would never come to a good end." How blatant was their reactionary arrogance! They fabricated all kinds of charges and vainly attempted to topple a large number of responsible comrades of the Center and local administrations and to usurp and seize supreme leadership in the Party and state.

The article "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down" directed the counter-revolutionary spearhead straight at the Party Central Committee as well as the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao long ago observed that the "gang of four" practiced factionalism and were ambitious, and he decided to solve their problem by handing the important task of leading the Party and the state to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. In April 1976, Chairman Mao personally selected long-tested Comrade Hua Kuo-feng who firmly carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and was rich in revolutionary experience as successor to the leader of our Party, and personally proposed the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as First Vice Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Premier of the State Council. On April 30, Chairman Mao personally wrote for Comrade Hua Kuo-feng the words, "With you in charge, I'm at ease" to show his boundless confidence in Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. The practice of revolutionary struggle shows that the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as the leader of our Party and state is a brilliant and wise decision made by Chairman Mao in his lifetime; it fundamentally guarantees that our Party will not turn revisionist and our state will not change color and that our Party and state will flourish and prosper.

With an ulterior object in view, however, this big poisonous weed cited Lenin's words in mourning of Sverdlov and said: "Chairman Mao has left us forever," and "we are able to select many men of talent to take over from the great genius who has passed away." Isn't this a flagrant opposition to Chairman Mao's brilliant and wise decision and an open call for overthrowing the arrangement made by Chairman Mao in his lifetime? What "many men of talent"? They actually wanted the "gang of four"--a handful of persons--to usurp and seize supreme power in the Party and the state.

Chairman Mao criticized Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan saying: "Don't form a faction. Those who do will fall." After Chairman Mao passed away, they not only did not follow his instruction but actually went from bad to worse. Precisely because Chairman Mao handed the important task of leading the Party and the state to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, they harbored unparalleled hatred for the arrangement made by Chairman Mao in his lifetime deep in their hearts, and such hatred ran through this poisonous weed by Liang Hsiao from beginning to end.

The appearance of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan is definitely not a fortuitous

and isolated phenomenon, but an expression of the sharpening of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism and between Marxism and revisionism.

For many years, for the sake of restoring capitalism in China, the "gang of four" applied all kinds of conspiratorial means in pushing a counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Hear what they say and look at what they do. "Look at its past, and you can tell its present; look at its past and present, and you can tell its future." ("The Situation and Our Policy After the Victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan") The "gang of four" comprise an old-brand capitulationist of the thirties, a typical new bourgeois element, a reactionary rascal writer who amuses himself with writing and the practice of conspiracy, and a poisonous snake assuming the form of a beautiful girl. They paid lip service to "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat," but actually tried their utmost to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. They paid lip service to "the unity of the Party" but actually formed their own body, wantonly carried out sectarian activities against the Party, and placed themselves above Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. They opposed and brought disorder to the army in a vain attempt to bring down the strong cornerstone of the dictatorship of the proletariat and destroy our Great Wall. They stretched out their sinister hands everywhere to split up the masses, put forward the reactionary slogan of "resorting to reasoning for attack and force of arms for defense," stirred up armed struggle, vigorously practiced attacking, smashing and plundering, and seriously sabotaged the socialist revolution and socialist construction. They monopolized the tool of public opinion, wantonly tampered with, altered and distorted Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, forged history and fabricated rumors, thus causing metaphysic to become rampant and idealism to run wild. They loudly called for "restricting bourgeois rights" but actually spent money like dirt and led a life of debauchery. They were vampires who were more ferocious than the capitalists in sucking the blood of the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. They paid lip service to "patriotism" but actually worshipped things foreign and fawned on foreigners, maintained illicit relations with other countries and vigorously practiced capitulationism and national betrayal. In short, they carried out an ultra-Right line, and if things were done according to their set of rules, China will surely be pulled back to the dark abyss of semi-colonial and semi-feudal society.

The "gang of four" attempted to go against the tide of history. They did all bad things and their crimes are too numerous to be cited. What they spread in the world were nothing but grievances. The "gang of four" had long ago lost all popular support and were extremely isolated and feeble. This sense of isolation and feebleness also permeates right through the whole of Liang Hsiao's poisonous weed. The article cites many cases about the "revolution" in difficulty, and claims that even "one person" must also "adhere" to the "principles laid down" and "two persons" also dare to fight against darkness. These words have revealed the "critical" state of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan and their feeble reactionary nature.

The strong east wind sweeps away the miasmal mist, and the red sun shines in the vast blue sky. Carrying out Chairman Mao's behests and representing the fundamental interests and common aspiration of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, the Party Central Commmittee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has adopted, with the majestic spirit of the proletariat, brilliant and wise, bold and decisive measures to smash in a single move the criminal plot of the counter-revolutionary revisionist clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, thus saving the Party and the revolution. The "gang of four" who went all out to practice revisionism, work for disunity and intrigue and conspire have finally revealed their repulsive counter-revolutionary revisionist features.

"With all your calculations and intrigues, you are too clever; they bring you no good but will cost you your life." These words in The Dream of the Red Chamber have properly portrayed the ignominious end of the "gang of four."

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A Counter-revolutionary Mobilization Order

- laying bare the sinister conspiracy of "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down"

by

Shih Chung (石钟) of the Department of Philosophy and Social Sciences

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 12, 1976)

The article "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down" written by the anti-Party "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan under the pseudonym of "Liang Hsiao" and published as the banner-head article on the front page of Kuang-ming Jih-pao on October 4 is a counter-revolutionary big poisonous weed, a counter-revolutionary mobilization order of the "gang of four" for usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power, and at a poisoned arrow shot at the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. It must be thoroughly exposed and criticized.

Why did the "gang of four" resort to so contemptible a means as to brazenly forge the so-called deathbed adjuration of Chairman Mao? This was because their evil ways had long been deeply hated by the broad masses of the people, and complaints about them could be heard everywhere. The "gang of four" had neither truth nor the people on their side, and as they voraciously wanted to usurp state leadership and seize power, they could only seek help from spreading lies, shooting arrows from the dark, and embarking on conspiracies. In forging the "adjuration," they wanted to make use of Chairman Mao's high prestige to fish for political capital, and vainly attempted to pull up the great banner for use as a tigerskin to wrap themselves and scare people, and to lure some people into following them. On the other hand, they also could make false charges for incriminating and attacking the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng of the "crime" of "tampering with the principles laid down by Chairman Mao" and "betraying" Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Apart from this, by forging the so-called "act according to the principles laid down," the "gang of four" also tried to cover up the sharp criticism made by Chairman Mao before his death against them, and arbitrarily impose their ultra-Right counter-revolutionary revisionist line which ran counter to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought on the Party and the people as the "principles laid down." This killing of three birds with one shot could indeed be said to be vicious in the extreme.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "The imperialists and the reactionaries at home will never take their defeat lying down but will put up a last-ditch struggle." ("Opening Address at the 1st Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultation Conference") The release of the sinister article by "Liang Hsiao" fully revealed the counter-revolutionary frenzied death-bed struggle of the "gang of four"--like a cornered dog trying to leap over a wall--after their conspiracy to forge Chairman Mao's deathbed adjuration was laid bare by the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

They hysterically raised counter-revolutionary clamors to attack the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. This clearly showed the determination of the "gang of four" to risk everything on a single throw, and that they had deployed their ranks in battle array to make a formal declaration of war on the CCP Central Committee. Therefore, their sinister article is a counter-revolutionary signal of this gang of typical representatives of the bourgeoisie--the "gang of four"--for launching a frenzied attack against the proletariat, and is at the same time also an iron-clad proof of the open agitation of the "gang of four" for opposition to the Party.

A host of facts show that those who tampered with Chairman Mao's instructions, betrayed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and frenziedly opposed Chairman Mao were none other than the "gang of four" themselves. In the sinister article, they glibly professed that it was necessary to act according to Chairman Mao's line and policies, but they were antagonistic to Chairman Mao's line and policies in action everywhere. Chairman Mao again and again emphasized the basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts," but the "gang of four" tried their utmost to undermine these three principles. Chairman Mao pointed out that the main danger at the moment was revisionism, but they claimed that the main danger was empiricism. Chairman Mao called for the restriction of bourgeois rights, but they wildly extended bourgeois rights and special privileges. Chairman Mao called for the need to distinguish the two types of contradictions and unite with the majority, but they vainly attempted to topple large numbers of responsible cadres in central and local organs who adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Chairman Mao called for grasping revolution and promoting production, but they frenziedly sabotaged revolution and production. Chairman Mao called for maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, but they worshipped things foreign and fawned on foreigners and maintained illicit contacts with foreign countries. Chairman Mao was always concerned with the well-being of the people, but they cared only for squandering money and enjoying themselves and cared nothing about the sufferings of the people.

The "gang of four" were everywhere opposed to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They always interfered with and sabotaged Chairman Mao's strategic plans, thus bringing great harm to the cause of China's socialist revolution and socialist construction. What is more, the "gang of four" not only consistently distorted and tampered with Chairman Mao's instructions in the past, but not long after Chairman Mao passed away, they flagrantly forged out of nothing the deathbed adjuration of Chairman Mao. On this point, even the past revisionists paled into insignificance. All that the "gang of four" did showed that their so-called "principles laid down" were for subverting the proletarian character of our Party at home, toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat in China and restoring capitalism. In the international arena, they were for forsaking the principles of proletarian internationalism and capitulation to imperialism. They frenziedly sabotaged Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line on a whole series of domestic and international questions, forfeit the revolutionary cause of the proletariat pioneered by Chairman Mao and worked for the all-round restoration of capitalism.

Because the "gang of four" went against the tide of history, lost all popular support and were extremely isolated, they could only rely on lies and conspiracies to survive. Therefore although they appeared to be as strong as an ox outwardly, they were extremely hollow inside. The sinister article by "Liang Hsiao" fully reflected this counter-revolutionary essence of the "gang of four" who were fierce of countenance but faint of heart. Therefore, the sinister article fearfully cried that they would "encounter all kinds of difficulties and setbacks," calumniated the imminent counter-attack of the proletariat against this gang of bourgeois as the impending "evil winds and angry waves," and showed the greatest apprehension and uneasiness. This shows that like all reactionaries, the "gang of four" are paper tigers.

The dialectics of history is merciless. The day the "gang of four" cast forth their sinister article to attack the Party was also the hour of their impending doom. The sinister article of "Liang Hsiao" exposed the heinous features of the "gang of four" in opposing Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and revealed the impatience and operational dispositions of the "gang of four" to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. This showed that if the proletariat did not take bold and decisive action, they would deal the fatal blow. On behalf of the fundamental interests and common aspiration of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng adopted bold and decisive measures, smashed at a single move the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, and swiftly realized the wise and brilliant decision made by the great leader Chairman Mao before his death. Our Party of victorious! The proletariat is victorious! The people are victorious!

The practice of the acute and intense struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines proves that only Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng are really loyal to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. When Comrade Hua Kuo-feng was 1st Vice Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Premier of the State Council, he correctly and properly dealt with a series of domestic and international questions under very difficult and complicated conditions. Chairman Mao wrote in his own handwriting: "With you in charge, I'm at ease." This expressed Chairman Mao's boundless confidence in Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. After Chairman Mao passed away, the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng made in good time the wise and brilliant decisions on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and on the publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung. With the valiant spirit of a proletarian revolutionary he at a single move smashed the sinister conspiracy of the "gang of four" to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, thus enabling our Party to turn a perilous situation into a safe one and our state to avert a peril. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is indeed a worthy successor chosen by Chairman Mao himself, the helmsman pushing forward Chairman Mao's revolutionary cause, and the wise and brilliant leader of the great, glorious and correct Communist Party.

"We ask the God of Plague: 'Where are you bound?' Paper barges aflame and candle light illuminate the sky." Like all "gods of plague" who practiced revisionism and disunity, and intrigued and conspired in history, the "gang of four" began by hurting others, but ended up hurting themselvs. Lifting a rock only to drop it on their feet, they finally came to ignominious end of total destruction. The "gang of four" who for a time pushed people around and their evil anti-Party article have now been sent to the judgment hall of history by the revolutionary people and become very good teaching materials by negative example for the broad masses of the people to criticize revisionism.

* * *

A Poisoned Arrow Shot at the CCP Central Committee

- a dissection and analysis of the reactionary essence of "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down"

by

the group of theorists of a certain unit under
Peking Garrison Command

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 12, 1976)

The anti-Party sinister article "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down" concocted at the instruction of the anti-Party "gang of four" has a black line running through it from beginning to end: It tampers with Chairman Mao's instructions, forges the deathbed adjuration of Chairman Mao, directs the spearhead at the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, conspires to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, and practices counter-revolutionary restoration.

The "gang of four" pinned the greatest hope on this evil article, and thought that the moment they hoisted this black banner they could succeed in their conspiracy to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, cut down the red banner of Mao Tsetung thought and turn the world upside down. However, like all revisionists, the moment they released this anti-Party declaration, it was completely laid bare by the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, and became an evidence of the crime of the anti-Party clique and a teaching material by negative example for hundreds of millions of people to recognize these sham Marxist political swindlers.

The emergence of "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down" was definitely not a matter of coincidence, but had its profound political background. It was an anti-Party conspiracy carefully planned by the "gang of four" behind the back of the CCP Central Committee, an organized, planned and deliberate attack on the Party and a poisoned arrow shot at the CCP Central Committee.

The conspiracy of the "gang of four" to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power was long premeditated. As early as before the death of Chairman Mao, they formed a gang of sworn confederates to plot in camera, and openly put forth the demand for taking over leadership and seizing power, but were strongly denounced by Chairman Mao. When Chairman Mao was seriously ill and after he passed away, they thought their opportunity had come. They therefore quickened their tempo to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power and hurriedly put into operation their vain attempt to usurp supreme leadership in the Party and the state. The revolutionary teacher Lenin once said: "Such conditions frequently occurred in history: When a revolutionary leader who enjoyed a name among the oppressed people died, his enemy would attempt to steal his name to hoodwink the people." ("The Split in Imperialism and the Socialist Movement," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXIII, p. 117) This is precisely what the "gang of four" have done.

The moment Chairman Mao passed away, they forged in a planned and premeditated manner the so-called deathbed adjuration of Chairman Mao--"Act according to the principles laid down"--under the banner of carrying on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, published it in the two newspapers and one journal behind the back of the CCP Central Committee, and made wide publicity of it to hoodwink the people and confuse and poison people's minds in order to achieve their rapacious design of usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power. For the sake of defending Mao Tsetung thought, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng bearing firmly in mind Chairman Mao's serious and thoughtful words before his death, laid bare their conspiracy to forge and tamper with Chairman Mao's instructions. The "gang of four" were extremely hostile to and apprehensive of this. They on the one hand blocked the instructions of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, and on the other hand, hastily cast forth the anti-Party big poisonous weed "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down" under the pseudonym of "Liang Hsiao" and intensified their attack on the Party. In this sinister article, they actually shamelessly applied the old trick of the fascist chieftains Hitler and Goebbels, who preached that "when repeated a thousand times lies become truth," and spared no effort in propagating the so-called deathbed adjuration, "Act according to the principles laid down." Fearing that this was not strong enough, they never wearied of swearing and added the word "forever." Their counter-revolutionary arrogance and their pressing desire for usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power reached the peak. Their sinister design was to overthrow the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, replace it with the "gang of four," and usurp supreme leadership in the Party and the state. This is the vital issue of this sinister article.

However, the wings of the raven could not block off the brilliance of the sun, and the demagogic propaganda of the "gang of four" could not obliterate the instruction in Chairman Mao's own handwriting. Those tampering with Chairman Mao's instructions and betraying Marxism are none other than the "gang of four" themselves. Is it not extremely fitting to pin the label of "renegade" on the "gang of four"?

"Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down" said in a matter-of-fact manner: There are successors to the revolutionary cause. However, they avoided mentioning the wise and brilliant decision made by Chairman Mao himself before his death to name Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as his successor, and turned to use their pen to clamor that the successors "who have gone through the ordeals of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts" "effectively guarantee the continued implementation of the principles laid down by Chairman Mao." This openly opposed Chairman Mao and was for creating counter-revolutionary public opinion in a big way for the "gang of four" to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. Their attacking the revolutionary leader was for the sake of "putting forth new leaders who talk unnatural stuff and nonsense." ("Left-Wing Communism, An Infantile Disorder," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 199) While indiscriminatingly attacking the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down" at the same time also tries its utmost to embellish the "gang of four" precisely for the sake of bringing forth these new leaders who talk unnatural stuff and nonsense.

For a long time, the "gang of four" made use of the tool of public opinion under their control to distort facts, confound right and wrong, and fabricate rumors to hoodwink the people. In propaganda and coverage, they gave prominence to publicizing themselves and shamelessly played themselves up as "Marxists," "theorists," "representatives of the correct line" and the "comrades-in-arms and students" of Chairman Mao. Actually, they had not the slightest Marxist flavor. They spoke human language to your face, but were devils behind your back. Outwardly they feigned compliance to the basic principles of " three dos and three don'ts," but secretly they embarked on conspiracies and intrigues, carried out sectarian and secessionist activities, set up private secret contact points, kept secret dossiers on responsible comrades and even persecuted our great leader Chairman Mao and our respected and beloved Premier Chou En-lai. Countless facts show that the "gang of four" are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party, unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road, and the most vicious enemy bent on toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat.

This anti-Party article also brazenfacedly praised that acting according to the principles laid down "is forever the guide to continued advance and the guarantee of victory for this generation and the next, in this century and the next, and in the entire historical period of socialism." Here, the "gang of four" raised the forged "Act according to the principles laid down" to so high a plane, wanted to follow it "forever" and vainly attempted to substitute it for the basic line of the Party. This is their free admission that the essence of revisionism practiced by them basically seeks to betray Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought; tamper with the proletarian character of our Party, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism at home; and forsake the principle of proletarian internationalism and capitulate to imperialism in the international arena. Should their plot succeed one day, the Party would turn revisionist, the state would change its color, and the people would suffer. This is something we can never agree to.

The "gang of four" who are violent and wicked in the extreme and have tried to usurp supreme leadership in the Party and state are only a handful of daydreaming careerists and conspirators. They are extremely isolated and feeble and have no popular support. "What a moment ago was a roar that terrified people has been turned into ash when we look around." The words in this riddle for firecrackers in the Dream of the Red Chamber are a vivid portrayal of this "gang of four" who were fierce in countenance, but weak inside.

"Past the sunken ship a thousand vessels sail, before the dying tree ten thousand saplings rise." The great victory in smashing the anti-Party "gang of four" will make our Party purer, stronger and more vigorous. We are determined to rally closely round the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, carry forward Lu Hsün's revolutionary spirit of "soundly beating the dog in the water," thoroughly expose and criticize the heinous crimes of the "gang of four," and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat pioneered by Chairman Mao.

* * *

SUPPORT OF CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S DECISIONS

Violation of the Three Basic Principles Is the Fundamental Characteristic of the Capitalist-Roaders

by

The Party branch of the 8th company of a certain Peking PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 19, 1976)

At a time when the 800 million people, in response to the great call of the Party Central Committee, were determined to carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and to continue with their triumphant advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee announced the decision on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and the CCP Central Committee announced the decision on the publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung. When this news was received through the red radio waves, emotions churned inside us like the ebb and flow of the tide and we were extremely excited. The cadres and fighters of the whole company at once studied and discussed the decisions, went deep into the streets to publicize them, and put up poster to voice firm support for these two important decisions of the Party Central Committee. The Party branch called a Party branch committee meeting, adopted resolutions, and it was resolved to respond to the call of the Party Central Committee with solid actions by whipping up a new upsurge in the study of Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings.

Chairman Mao is the great leader of our Party, our Army and people of all nationalities throughout the country and the great teacher of the international proletariat as well as the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples. In the past half century and more, Chairman Mao combined the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of revolution and in the great struggle to lead our country to consummate the new democratic revolutions and carry out socialist revolution and socialist construction, the great struggle to oppose the Right and "Left" opportunist lines inside the Party and the great struggle to oppose imperialism, modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core and the reactionaries of all countries, he inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in all fields.

We will never forget that in those years of raging war, it was Chairman Mao's brilliant thought that guided us to fight north and south, and guided our company to destroy the enemy and perform meritorious service for the people in the Liaohsi-Shenyang and Peiping-Tientsin campaigns, thus winning the glorious citation for "forging ahead courageously." In the period of socialist revolution, it was Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat that armed the cadres

and fighters of the entire company, and enabled these young fighters of ours to mount the stage of the superstructure, persevere in battling the bourgeoisie inside the Party, and take class struggle as the key link to perform new meritorious service for the people in the anti-quake and relief work.

Looking back over the growth of our company, we have come to understand that every bit of our progress and all our achievements have been gained under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Mao Tsetung thought is forever the lighthouse that lights up our way of advance. Chairman Mao's works are our inexhaustible treasurehouse of thought.

In the past few days, the cadres and fighters of our entire company repeatedly studied the two important decisions of the Party Central Committee, recalled the her merit and great achievements made by Chairman Mao for the liberation cause of the whole mankind. They have come to understand more profoundly that these two important decisions of the Party Central Committee stand for the fundamental interests and desire of the proletariat and the broad masses of working people, and that the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is one of heart with the broad masses of the people.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "Practice Marxism,and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." These three basic principles are our criteria for distinguishing the correct line from the erroneous and the touchstone for testing genuine and sham Marxism. Any people who betray Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, tamper with Chairman Mao's instructions, practice revisionism, work for disunity, and intrigue and conspire, are capitalist-roaders within the Party and we must wage resolute struggle against them through to the end.

Going against the basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts" put forward by Chairman Mao and practicing revisionism, disunity, intrigue and conspiracy are the basic characteristics of all opportunists and capitalist-roaders inside the Party. They place themselves above the Party, contravene the principles of the Party, undermine the discipline of the Party, feign compliance, say one thing and mean another. They go against the fundamental interests and desires of the broad masses of the people and are doomed to failure. Personally built by Chairman Mao, our Party is a party that has been long tempered by the raging fire of class struggles and the two-line struggle and is a great, glorious and correct party. Historical experience shows that it is by no means easy to topple our Party. The announcement of the two important decisions by the Party Central Committee has further strengthened the unity of the whole Party, the whole Army and people of all nationalities throughout the country on the foundation of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and has encouraged us to fight along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with confidence grown a hundredfold.

By linking actual class struggle with the two-line struggle, seriously studying Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, studying the basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts," and studying the two important decisions of the Party Central Committee, we have come to understand more profoundly Chairman Mao's scientific assertion that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party."

We must rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, obey the orders of the Party Central Committee in all actions, seriously study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings, adhere to the basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts" and wage resolute struggle through to the end against the capitalist-roaders within the Party who betray Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, tamper with Chairman Mao's instructions and run counter to the three basic principles.

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People Working for Disunity Are Extremely Isolated

by

CCP Inner Mongolian Ulanchap League
Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 19, 1976)

On hearing the decision of the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the decision of the CCP Central Committee on the publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung, the broad masses of Communist Party members, revolutionary cadres and people of all nationalities in our Ulanchap League are in an extremely aroused mood. These two important decisions are most brilliant, wise and correct. They fully manifest the urgent need and common desire of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. We firmlly support them.

Chairman Mao is the great savior of the people of all nationalities in our country and the red sun that will never set in our hearts. We will never forget that it was the great leader Chairman Mao who liberated the working people of all nationalities in Inner Mongolia from the abyss of bitterness in old society, and guided us to take the bright broad road of socialism. For more than twenty years and especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the people of Ulanchap have won one victory after another in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. With the vigorous development of industry, agriculture and animal husbandry and with the livelihood of the people constantly improved, "new scenes have replaced the old" on the vast grassland. The benevolence of Chairman Mao is higher than the sky and deeper than the sea. Even if we take the vast grassland as paper, it is not big enough for us to write down all our deep feelings of boundless respect, admiration and love for Chairman Mao.

The decision of the Party Central Committee to establish a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao so that people of all nationalities could pay their respects to Chairman Mao generation after generation will encourage us to more properly carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, keep to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by Chairman Mao.

The works of Chairman Mao are immortal Marxist-Leninist literature, and form our inexhaustible treasurehouse of thought. All our past victories were victories for Mao Tsetung thought. All our future struggles have to be guided by Mao Tsetung thought. The decision of the Party Central Committee on the publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung is an important matter in the history of development of Marxism and the history of international communist movement. We are determined to respond to the call of the Party

Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, and lead the broad masses of communists, revolutionary cadres and people of all nationalities in the entire league to whip up a new upsurge in the study of Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings.

At present, we must seriously study Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, study Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on the strength to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and continue to repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

We must study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," and wage resolute struggle against all words and deeds that run counter to these three basic principles. These three basic principles are the sharp weapon for discerning the capitalist-roaders. Any people who practice revisionism, work for disunity and intrigue and conspire will never be approved by the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. They are extremely isolated and are doomed to failure.

The Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is of one heart with the broad masses of the people and it represents the fundamental interests and common desire of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. We must rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, resolutely uphold the solidarity and unify the Party, strengthen the sense of organization and discipline and obey the orders of the Party Central Committee in all actions. Under the brilliant and wise leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, we will carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, take class struggle as the key link, keep to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, win greater victories for the socialist revolution and socialist construction, further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by Chairman Mao.

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NUCLEAR TESTS

Press Communique: China Successfully Conducts New Hydrogen Bomb Test

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1976)

Press Communique

china successfully conducted a new hydrogen bomb test on november 17, 1976 at a time of jubilation when the whole country is warmly celebrating comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the party central committee and warmly celebrating the great victory of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng in smashing at one stroke the scheme of the anti-party "gang of four" of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power, and in an excellent situation in which new victories are being won continuously in china's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the chinese people's liberation army and vast numbers of workers, scientific and technical personnel and revolutionary cadres, with the cordial attention and under the leadership of our wise leader and supreme commander chairman hua kuo-feng and the party central committee and carrying out chairman mao's behests, have persevered in taking class struggle as the key link, adhered to the party's basic line, persisted in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, conscientiously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, indignantly denounced, exposed and repudiated the towering crimes of the "gang of four", fired themselves with still greater socialist enthusiasm and creativity, given full play to the style of fighting -- courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting--, united as one and made energetic and concerted efforts, earnestly implemented chairman hua's instruction "be meticulous in organization and direction", worked seriously and conscientiously and attended to minute details, and carried out this new hydrogen bomb test with complete success, thereby raising the level of our country's nuclear weapons to a new height and making new contributions to the development of the current excellent situation and the strengthening of our country's national defence capability. this is a

great victory for mao tsetung thought and yet another fruitful result of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the c.p.c. central committee, the state council and the c.p.c. central committee military commission extend warm congratulations to the workers, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, engineers and technicians, scientific workers and revolutionary cadres engaged in the research, manufacture and tests of nuclear weapons and all other personnel concerned. it is hoped that they will continue to exert themselves, make consistent and untiring efforts, energetically grasp revolution and vigorously promote production, and strive for new and still greater achievements in the struggle to further strengthen the building of our country's national defences and realize their modernization.

china has successfully conducted four nuclear tests this year. this is a tremendous inspiration to the people of the whole country, a heavy blow to the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, which are pursuing hegemonism and attempting to practise nuclear monopoly and nuclear blackmail, and at the same time a great inspiration and support to the people of the third world and the people of the whole world.

the conducting of necessary and limited nuclear tests and development of nuclear weapons by china is entirely for the purpose of defence, for breaking the nuclear monopoly by the superpowers and for the ultimate abolition of nuclear weapons. the chinese government declares once again that at no time and under no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons. the chinese government and people will, as always, make common efforts with the other peoples and peace-loving countries in the world to achieve the lofty goal of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: "Greatly Heightening Morale of Revolutionary People"

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1976)

following is the full text of the "people's daily" commentary entitled "greatly heightening the morale of the revolutionary people" which is to appear on november 18:

with the cordial attention and under the leadership of the central committee of the chinese communist party headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, our country successfully conducted a new hydrogen bomb test yesterday. the success of this test, which has raised the level of china's nuclear weapons to a new height, is a reflection of the important achievements in china's science and technology. it is a great victory for mao tsetung thought and a fruitful result of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the people have been greatly inspired by this exhilarating news. we warmly acclaim this new victory and salute all comrades engaged in the research, manufacture and testing of nuclear weapons.

the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng has smashed at one stroke the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power and thus saved the revolution and the party at a critical juncture of historical development. the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country wholeheartedly support the brilliant leader chairman hua. with ease of mind and high morale, the people in their hundreds of millions have displayed tremendous socialist drive. the whole country is seething with revolutionary enthusiasm and production is flourishing. the success of this hydrogen bomb test was won under the excellent situation that prevails in the whole country. now that the "gang of four" has been shattered and the interference by its counter-revolutionary revisionist line removed, there is no doubt that the chinese people will certainly advance with even greater strides and score even greater achievements on the broad road of socialist revolution and socialist construction, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng.

the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung said: "we cannot just take the beaten track traversed by other countries in the development of technology and trail behind them at a snail's pace. we must break away from convention and adopt as many advanced techniques as possible in order to build our country into a powerful modern socialist state in not too long

a historical period." chairman mao's teaching has guided the people of our country to aim high and have lofty aspirations and ceaselessly scale the heights of science and technology. in the course of carrying out the latest hydrogen bomb test, chairman hua made the important instruction "be meticulous in organization and direction", which tremendously inspired the comrades participating in the test. we must earnestly follow chairman mao's teaching and chairman hua's instruction, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line and strive to do a good job in every undertaking with high revolutionary enthusiasm and the attitude of being meticulous, serious and conscientious and attending to minute details in everything.

the success of china's new hydrogen bomb test, which greatly heightens the morale of the revolutionary people all over the world and deflates the arrogance of the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries, is yet another heavy blow to the nuclear monopoly by the superpowers. the chinese people firmly support the solemn and just stand which the chinese government has consistently taken on the issue of nuclear weapons. we will never be the first to use nuclear weapons. we will join the other peoples in the world in a common struggle to achieve the lofty goal of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

"GANG OF FOUR"

Jen-min Jih-pao Article on "Gang of Four"
Plot to Usurp Party and State Power

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1976)

"a plot of the 'gang of four' to usurp party and state power" is the title of a recent "people's daily" article by tang hsiao-wen. *

it exposes the crimes of the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party "gang of four" in diverting from its general orientation the criticism of revisionism in the guise of opposing empiricism and directing the spearhead of struggle against the great leader and teacher chairman mao, our respected and beloved premier chou en-lai and a large number of leading cadres of central and local party, government and army organs who adhere to chairman mao's revolutionary line.

excerpts of the article follow:

the great leader and teacher chairman mao gave important instructions on the question of theory in december, 1974. he taught us: "why did lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? it is essential to get this question clear. lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. this should be made known to the whole nation." chairman mao also pointed out: "if people like lin piao come to power, it will be quite easy for them to rig up the capitalist system."
chairman mao thus placed before the people throughout the country the tasks of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and combating and preventing revisionism as a matter of primary importance, charting the course for us to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

but in order to seize the supreme party and state leadership, the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique brazenly betrayed marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, ran counter to chairman mao's teaching that revisionism is the principal danger and tampered with chairman mao's directives. with ulterior motives, they presented empiricism as the principal danger at present and tried to take anti-empiricism "as the key link".

* Jen-min Jih-pao, Nov. 9, 1976 - SPRCP Ed.

the series of instructions issued by chairman mao since 1957 show that chairman mao always took revisionism as the principal danger in the historical period of socialism and made combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat as the task of primary importance for our party and the people throughout the country.

after the founding of new china, chairman mao personally led several major two-line struggles, including the struggle against kao kang--jao shu-shih anti-party clique, the struggle against the peng teh-huai anti-party clique and the struggle against the two bourgeois headquarters of liu shao-chi and lin piao. all these are important struggles waged by our party against revisionism.

the aim of the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique in tampering with chairman mao's directives, switching the general orientation of the criticism of revisionism and opposing empiricism in a big way was to usurp party and state power and overthrow a large number of leading comrades of central and local party, government and army organs who are loyal to chairman mao, mao tsetung thought and chairman mao's revolutionary line. this gang of careerists and conspirators purposed to take power and turn china back onto the old dark road of semi-feudalism and semi-colonialism.

our party has over the last half century trained and brought up a number of cadres in protracted revolutionary struggles, who conscientiously study the theory of marxism-leninism and have a wealth of practical experience. they are the treasure of our party and the people and an important guarantee for us to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line and win victory in the proletarian revolutionary cause. by opposing so-called empiricism, the "gang of four" was trying to use the "great banner as a tiger-skin" to cover themselves in practising revisionism, while directing their spearhead of struggle at the long-tested revolutionary cadres. they declared outright that anti-empiricism was directed towards "party central committee members" and "senior and medium-level cadres". the articles cooked up on their instructions to criticise empiricism unscrupulously attacked by innuendo leading comrades in central organs as "following the beaten track and sticking to established practice" and "lacking the whole situation in mind and being shortsighted". they flagrantly described as "stumbling blocks" and "sworn enemies" of the revolution those comrades who have been long-tested in revolutionary struggles and tempered in the great cultural revolution and who have accumulated a wealth of revolutionary experience, and clamoured to "overthrow" them.

it merits attention that the bourgeois careerist and conspirator chang chun-chiao had the audacity to say at a meeting of senior party and army cadres that anti-empiricism should be taken as the "key link" in solving the various problems in the army. what did he mean? what did he intend to do? to put it bluntly, he wanted to tamper with our party's basic line, abolish the marxist-leninist line on army building and the strategy and tactics of people's war formulated by chairman mao himself, and overthrow all the veteran leading army cadres and commanders who experienced many battles. in a word, he attempted to destroy the people's liberation army, the staunch pillar and great iron wall of the dictatorship of the proletariat, so as to usurp top party and state leadership.

as for ideological line, the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique is also very reactionary in energetically opposing empiricism. marxists have always attached great importance to the experience of revolutionary practice. chairman mao pointed out that man's knowledge is not separable in the slightest degree from practice. experience is the reflection in people's minds of objects of the external world in their transformation of the objective world. "knowledge begins with experience -- this is the materialism of the theory of knowledge". anyone who denies direct experience or denies personal participation in the practice that changes reality is not a materialist. having the reactionary standpoint of the landlords and the bourgeoisie, the "gang of four" extremely hated the revolutionary practice of the proletariat and hysterically opposed the revolutionary experience of the proletariat. just like the renegade wang ming and company who ridiculed marxists as advocates of "narrow empiricism", the "gang of four" savagely attacked the comrades who concern themselves with revolutionary practical experience. it is not at all surprising that the handful of bourgeois careerists denied revolutionary experience. they knew nothing about factory and farm work or military affairs. they had not the slightest experience and knowledge, yet they disguised themselves as the "saviours". they placed themselves above chairman mao and the party central committee, lording it over others, without the slightest thought about the laws of development of the objective world and the practical experience of the mass struggle. they took imagination for objective reality. this precisely shows that they themselves are typical idealist empiricists.

chairman mao taught us that opposing revisionism includes opposing empiricism and dogmatism, both of which revise marxism-leninism; it would not do to mention only one while leaving out the other.

the "gang of four", however, hated only empiricism and not dogmatism and criticized only empiricism and did not criticize dogmatism. they turned a total blind eye to the historical facts that the dogmatists represented by wang ming, during its four-year-long domination of the party, wildly opposed chairman mao's correct line and, as a result, the party lost 90 percent of its strength in the revolutionary base areas and 100 percent in the white areas, and that they enforced the practice of "ruthless struggle and merciless blows" against those comrades who opposed their opportunist line, thus thrusting the revolution into an extremely dangerous position. the counter-revolutionary "gang of four" totally negated the facts that there are still people in the fields of education, science, press, culture and art and medicine who blindly worship foreign dogma and think that if a foreigner farts, it should be all perfume and that the moon over foreign lands is more perfect than that over china. facts, both historical and present, show that dogmatism is not to be underestimated. why did the "gang of four" oppose only empiricism and not dogmatism? this is because they themselves are a flock of foreigners' slaves who worship things foreign and fawn on foreigners. they bent their knees before the foreign bourgeoisie and practised capitulationism and national betrayal in an unbridled manner. flaunting the banner of marxism, they emasculated the revolutionary content of marxism. they quoted classics to intimidate people and shouted empty slogans to sabotage revolution and construction.

Tibetan Workers Criticize "Gang of Four"

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Nov. 17, 1976)

the tibetan workers on the tibetan plateau are indignantly criticizing wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique for their towering crimes, energetically grasping revolution and promoting production. they have made positive contributions to accelerating the socialist revolution and construction.

nurtured by mao tsetung thought, the first generation of workers of tibetan nationality are the vanguard of the revolution in tibet. they were elated at the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the party central committee and of its military commission, and the shattering of the "gang of four". in the study classes run by factories and mines,

the workers and staff members used revolutionary theory as their weapon to make a penetrating criticism of the ultra-right nature of the revisionist line pushed by the "gang of four" and stripped off their masks. recently 152 members of the marxism study group of the lhasa motor vehicle repair plant and the party members in the lhasa carpet mill repeatedly studied the three basic principles formulated by chairman mao "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire", reviewed the history of the two-line struggle in the party, and compared the "gang of four" with the ringleaders of the opportunist line in history. this enabled them to see right into reactionary souls of the "gang of four".

at a denunciation meeting, the workers pointed out: the "gang of four" passed themselves off as chairman mao's "pupils", "comrades-in-arms" and "representatives of the correct line", but actually they are careerists and conspirators who opposed chairman mao, tampered with his directives and persecuted him, and are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the party, unrepentant capitalist-roaders still travelling on the capitalist road and the disciples and followers of all counter-revolutionary double-dealers and opportunists. opening the annals of the party, one will see that the "gang of four" are in the same vein with wang ming, chang kuo-tao, liu shao-chi and lin piao not only in the ideological, political and organizational line but in their counter-revolutionary tactics as well.

most of the tibetan workers are emancipated serfs and slaves who have personal experience of the sufferings in the old society and the happiness in the new. in the current struggle to criticize the "gang of four", they recalled the past and contrasted it with the present. in the light of the history of their families, their own growth and the development of tibet, they warmly acclaimed chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, their great leader chairman mao and chairman hua kuo-feng he selected to succeed him and praised the superiority of the socialist system. they indignantly denounced the crimes of the "gang of four" in plotting to seize party and state power, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

workers of the no. 3 workshop of the electric machinery plant of the tibet autonomous region said: old tibet had no industry at all. even a match and a nail had to be brought in. the working class was then non-existent. but in a short span of ten years and more, over 250 enterprises making dozens of major products have been built in tibet and a

contingent of more than 60,000 workers have come into being. this is a great victory won under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. the wang-chang-chiang-yao "gang of four" wantonly tampered with chairman mao's directives, betrayed marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and opposed chairman mao's revolutionary line. their criminal aim was to restore capitalism and reduce china to a colony or a semi-colony. we are determined to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and fight the anti-party "gang of four" to the finish.

kusang wangdue, a worker of the "july 1" farm machinery plant, now in his sixties, used to be called a "poor wretch" and trampled underfoot before liberation when he toiled as a blacksmith for dalai. he was then beaten so severely that his right eye was knocked out and he lost all his teeth. at a criticism meeting, he recalled his past sufferings and said with indignation: "the 'gang of four' agreed to chairman mao overtly but opposed him covertly, and tried to split our party. should their schemes had succeeded, our party would turn revisionist, our country would change its political colour and we workers become beggars once again. we must relentlessly beat these dogs in the water so that they can never come ashore again."

spurred on by the great struggle to repudiate the vile crimes of the "gang of four", industrial production and communications in tibet have now presented an excellent situation. daily output of the linchih woollen mill has kept rising since last october. by the end of last october, workers of the machinery repair plant of the autonomous region had fulfilled 95.5 percent of their yearly output value quotas.

Workers in East China Lake City Condemn "Gang of Four"

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Nov. 17, 1976)

workers of the hangchow silk printing and dyeing complex in this east china lake city have indignantly exposed and condemned the "gang of four" for their criminal attempt to split revolutionary ranks, incite factionalism and undermine production.

many meetings have been held in the complex for this purpose. the workers have carefully studied chairman mao's important instructions criticizing the "gang of four" and cited many facts to indict the gang.

as the biggest enterprise of its kind in china, this complex has made great contributions to the socialist revolution and construction. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the cadres and workers achieved one victory after another under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. but, later, the "gang of four" poked their sinister nose into this complex and caused a series of disturbances there.

wang hung-wen, a member of the "gang of four" who repeatedly went to the complex, created splits among its cadres and workers and thus brought its production to a complete or partial stop on many occasions. this caused grave losses to the party and the state. in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the "gang of four" engaged in unscrupulous intrigues and conspiracies behind the back of chairman mao and the party central committee. they supported a bad person in the complex and incited him to use the occasion to try and overthrow a large number of leading cadres. they frantically pushed a sectarian organizational line to create conditions for their usurpation of party and state power. it was precisely under the aegis of the "gang of four" that this bad person became a typical new bourgeois element who exercised fascist dictatorship over the workers and, using the power he had usurped, recklessly engaged in embezzlement, theft, speculation and other criminal activities.

last year, by adhering to the party's basic line and energetically grasping class struggle, cadres and workers of the complex winkled out this bad person. in a talk concerning the movement to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right-deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, the great leader chairman mao himself passed the final verdict on this bad person.

this greatly enhanced the socialist enthusiasm of the cadres and workers, who started a high tide in grasping revolution and promoting production and increased output in the second half of last year.

but the wang-chang-chiang-yao "gang of four" frenziedly opposed chairman mao's directive and conspired to reverse the correct verdict on that bad person. the intrigues played by the "gang of four" undermined the excellent situation brought about through the joint efforts of the cadres and workers and greatly dampened their socialist enthusiasm.

the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" have made the cadres and workers of the complex all the more cherish the memory of the great leader chairman mao and increased their affection for chairman hua whom chairman mao himself selected to succeed him as party leader. they are determined to carry the proletarian revolution through to the end under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua.

formerly, the bourgeois factionalism fanned up by the "gang of four" set one group of workers against another and prevented them from implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies. the workers are elated now that the "gang of four", the root cause of their split, has been smashed. some cadres and workers who held different views and had enmity against one another before, now sit together to study chairman mao's teachings: "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and above-board, and don't intrigue and conspire." and "there is no conflict of fundamental interests within the working class. under the dictatorship of the proletariat, there is no reason whatsoever for the working class to split into two big irreconcilable groupings." they have also studied instructions from the party central committee and worked together to expose and condemn the crimes of the "gang of four". they said: "we must concentrate our hatred on the 'gang of four'. as class brothers we must strengthen our unity. only thus can we win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and construction along chairman mao's revolutionary line." they said they would try their best to do all kinds of work well and make up for the losses caused by the "gang of four", to the satisfaction of chairman hua and the party central committee headed by him. through the joint efforts of the cadres and workers, the total output of the complex has gone up 69.8 percent, since the "gang of four" was smashed. the output of silk fabrics has increased by 130 percent.

LEARNING FROM TACHAI IN AGRICULTURE

More Hunan Provincial Learn-from-Tachai Work Teams Go To Countryside

(NCNA-English Changsha, Nov. 16, 1976)

two thousand members of learn-from-tachai work teams went recently to the western and southern parts of hunan province, central china, to join the local peasants in grasping revolution and promoting production. sent by the hunan provincial committee of the communist party of china, their aim is to establish tachai-type counties and run socialist agriculture well.

led by the provincial party committee, 13 prefectures and cities and the counties under them have also formed learn-from-tachai work teams, sending more than 40,000 cadres to the countryside.

with peasants, the work team members study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, and expose and criticize the crimes of the anti-party "gang of four". they help with the autumn harvest and sowing and with major projects to improve farmland.

they have reviewed comrade hua kuo-feng's report to the 1975 national conference on learning from tachai -- "get the whole party mobilized, go all out to develop agriculture and strive to build up tachai-type counties everywhere".

they recalled that hunan was the native province of the great leader and teacher chairman mao, and chairman hua worked there for many years. they pledged to carry out chairman mao's behests and redouble their efforts under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line and the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua to do a good job in the learn-from-tachai movement, so that chairman hua and the party central committee could feel at ease.

the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee sent its first work teams of cadres of local party and government organs to some western and southern counties last year. under the unified leadership of the local party committee, the work teams did their best to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat with the local people, take class struggle as the key link, repudiate revisionism and capitalism, and step up enthusiasm for socialist construction.

but the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique, in opposing chairman mao's revolutionary line, tried to sabotage the socialist revolution and construction as part of their plot to usurp party and state power and restore capitalism. the bourgeois careerist and conspirator chiang ching went to tachai during the national conference and made statements to scorn tachai's experience, disrupting the nation-wide revolutionary movement to learn from this national pace-setter. the "gang of four" made use after the conference of the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right-deviationist trend to step up their interference and sabotage of the learn-from-tachai movement. but chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" has gone deep into the hearts of the people.

the provincial party committee closely followed the great strategic plan of chairman mao and the party central committee and steadfastly implemented the learn-from-tachai conference despite interference by the "gang of four". at a time when this gang spread rumours to get the cadres, who had gone to rural areas to lead the movement, to abandon their work in the villages, the provincial party committee called a meeting of these cadres that succeeded in encouraging them to stick to their posts.

the great historic victory in smashing the "gang of four" has boosted the revolutionary morale of the cadres in the learn-from-tachai work teams.

some members of the work teams who have worked a long time in the rural areas said: "chairman hua has set a brilliant example for us in following the great leader chairman mao consistently and in firmly carrying out and defending chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. in the agricultural cooperation movement and in the struggle to overcome the natural calamities in 1959-61, he led us in advancing triumphantly along the path charted by chairman mao. chairman hua resolutely abided by chairman mao's instruction to learn from tachai and led the cadres in studying the experience of tachai in a vigorous and down-to-earth way.

"chairman hua in 1968 organized over 40,000 cadres at the county, commune and brigade levels to visit tachai. he went to the rural areas to investigate and sum up experience in these places. this promoted the learn-from-tachai movement and helped increase the number of tachai-type villages in the province."

members of the learn-from-tachai work teams are studying the important instructions by chairman mao on criticizing the "gang of four" and related party central committee documents.

they pledge to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, uphold the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and consolidate and develop the gains of the cultural revolution. they also pledge to contribute all their efforts for the modernization of industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology within this century.

STATE INDUSTRIAL PLANS

East China Prefecture Completes Annual Industrial Plan Two Months Ahead of Time

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Nov. 16, 1976)

changwei

prefecture of east china's shantung province fulfilled its 1976 state industrial plan by october 30, with total industrial output 38 percent greater than in the same 1975 period. the achievements are attributed to the new upsurge in "grasping revolution and promoting production" on the prefecture's industrial front as a result of the criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pursued by the anti-party "gang of four".

the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the party central committee and its military commission and the great victory in smashing the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power have inspired the workers and staff on the prefecture's industrial front to still greater efforts to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. under the leadership of the local party organizations, the various factories, mines, offices, workshops and shifts organized study classes, forums and discussions to expose and denounce the counter-revolutionary conspiratorial activities of the "gang of four" and, using chairman mao's teachings as their weapon, criticize their crimes in pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line under the signboard of marxism.

the workers and staff conscientiously studied chairman mao's thesis on the dialectical relationship between politics and economy, between revolution and production, and deeply criticized the criminal activities of the "gang of four" against the great principle of "grasping revolution, promoting production". they said, this gang of conspirators tampered with the fundamental theory of marxism-leninism and placed politics in opposition to economy. they labeled others as "advocates of the theory of productive forces" whenever they could in order to dampen the enthusiasm of the cadres and workers in the actual posts of production. their criminal aim was to sabotage socialist production and undermine the economic base of the dictatorship of the proletariat so as to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat, usurp party and state power and restore capitalism. the workers declared: we will thoroughly expose and criticize the crimes of the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique and their revisionist fallacies, give full play to our enthusiasm for socialism and hit out at the "gang of four" by doing our best to grasp revolution and promote production.

the prefecture's industrial production reached an all-time high in october and new records have been set over the last few days in the production of iron and steel, coal, machines, light industrial goods, power and electronic products.

TIMBER INDUSTRY

An Important Timber Producing Area in Northeast China

(NCNA-English Harbin, Nov. 16, 1976)

covered with immense virgin forests, the greater khingan mountains in heilungkiang province, northeast china, have become one of the country's leading mechanized timber producing areas after more than ten years of development.

dozens of timber felling centres have been set up in this once bleak area. new towns and villages have sprung up there, each with a population ranging from several thousand to more than 100,000. there are row upon row of clean and comfortable tile-roofed houses and shacks, department stores, schools, hospitals, farm and side-line produce processing shops and sawmills. a timber felling centre comprises of hundreds of lumber camps.

logging, loading and unloading, transportation and sawmill operations are all mechanized. equipped with power saw, a lumberman can fell a big tree within seconds. logs are hauled to the concentration points by tractors, and then to the lumber-yards by trucks to be sawed into shape and shipped to various parts of the country. the greater khingan mountains have provided the state with large quantities of timber. its annual output has increased by an average of 30 percent every year.

covering an area of over 130,000 square kilometres, the greater khingan mountains are known as a "green treasure house" with larch, pine and birch forests everywhere. the area has an eight-month-long icebound season and the lowest temperature is 50 degrees below zero centigrade. in the past, the forest wealth there was not turned to use and vast numbers of trees were left to decay.

after the founding of new china, the government sent special teams to survey and do research work in the vast virgin forests. in 1964, the party central committee issued the call to open up the greater khingan mountains. large numbers of workers, cadres, railwaymen, demobilized soldiers and educated young people streamed there from all parts of the country to join in the battle.

displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the heroic pioneers pitched tents in snowy forests and built roads and bridges, overcoming numerous difficulties presented by the severe cold, high altitude and permafrost. the rivers of the area froze two metres deep in winter, and bridge building would usually have to be postponed till the thaw. but the pioneers worked out a set of methods by which they stripped the ice layer by layer and thus an ice-pit was shaped from the surface to the bottom of a river. this enabled them to build bridges across more than 50 rivers and at an even faster pace than in summer.

in less than three years, the workers completed a 700-kilometre-long railway with many spur lines in virgin forests and 4,000 kilometres of highways in the mountains.

the tayuan timber felling centre on the peak of the greater khingan mountains is an example of the development of the lumber industry in that area. when it started in the spring of 1965, there were only about a dozen workers there. they built roads and houses under the most difficult conditions

and began producing timber the next year. by indigenous methods, they made machine tools to produce spare parts and attachments for lumbering machines. the timber felling centre has increased its output rapidly every year without asking the state for additional investment or equipment. it now has nearly 2,000 workers. since 1972, a new method has been adopted to ensure rational felling and reafforestation. it is being popularized throughout the lumbering areas.

many outstanding units and people have come forward in the endeavour to open up the greater khingan mountains. the six hundred workers who built the laochaoho lumbering centre are educated young people from chekiang province in east china. when they arrived in the winter of 1970, there were neither railways nor highways there. it was then impossible to bring in building machines and material. with the help of some veteran workers, these young people made 300 sledges and large numbers of shoulderpoles and baskets. with these simple tools, they built 15 kilometres of highways in three months and then, with the help of an army engineering unit, built a railway spur line to the lumber-yard. houses totalling more than 10,000 square metres in floor space were completed and the bricks and tiles were all made by the young people themselves. thus, in two years, they turned the area into a modern timber felling centre.

all timber felling centres in the greater khingan mountains have helped family members of lumberjacks set up production brigades to grow grain crops and vegetables. so far some 46,700 hectares of wasteland have been opened and many pig-breeding farms set up. the tsuikang timber-felling centre high on the greater khingan mountains, where there are only two frost-free months in a year, has since 1973 been self-sufficient in vegetables, which are grown in hot houses.

as early as in the 19th century, the japanese and russian imperialists repeatedly tried to grab at the rich natural resources in this area, but all failed to hold on to it because of the chinese people's resolute resistance. after liberation, the chinese people have conquered the virgin forests and are opening up the rich resources there in the service of china's socialist construction.

OVERSEAS CHINESE

NPC Vice Chairman Wu Teh Meets Mr. Miao Yun-tai

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1976)

wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, had a cordial meeting with and gave a banquet for mr. miao yun-tai, former member of the executive yuan council of the kuomintang government and delegate to the old political consultative conference of 1946, here this evening. mr. miao is travelling with yang mei-yun, wife of his nephew, and chen ching-po, husband of his granddaughter.

among those present on the occasion were liao cheng-chih, hsiung hsiang-hui, li chin-teh, hu tzu-ang, chien chang-chao, shen hsing-yuan, ching pu-chun, chao kuan-chi and wang yeh-sung.

mr. miao yun-tai called on madame teng ying-chao and madame kang ke-ching on november 1 to extend profound condolences on the passing away of premier chou en-lai and n.p.c. standing committee chairman chu teh. madame teng ying-chao and madame kang ke-ching expressed their thanks to him and had cordial talks with him. liao cheng-chih, hsiung hsiang-hui and li chin-teh were present on the occasion.

mr. miao yun-tai, who arrived in china from the united states on october 28, visited factories, people's communes and schools, toured places of historical interest and met with relatives and friends in peking, urumchi and lanchow. he will shortly leave to visit southern china before returning to the united states.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BENIN

Benin Journalists Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1976)

the
journalists delegation from benin led by comina sani mama, governor of mono province, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this evening.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were sun yi-ching, leading member of the "people's daily"; miao hai-ling, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency; ku wen-hua, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration; and others.

gnansounou joseph, third secretary of the benin embassy here, was also present.

during its stay in china, the benin delegation visited peking, shanghai, nanking, wuhsi, chengchow, linhsien, huihsien, changsha, shaoshan, kweilin and kwangchow, where it visited factories, people's communes, schools, water conservancy projects, "may 7" cadre schools and press organizations and went sightseeing to scenic and historical sites. wherever it went the delegation received warm welcome and friendly hospitality from the local people.

CHINA AND CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Chairman of CPC Central Committee and Premier of State Council Hua Kuo-feng Meets President Salah Addin Ahmed Bokassa and Other Distinguished Guests from Central African Republic

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1976)

hua
kuo-feng, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, met with salah addin ahmed bokassa, president of the central african republic and president of the council of revolution of the central african republic, and his party here this afternoon.

the meeting took place in the great hall of the people. at 6 p.m., the distinguished guests arrived at the meeting hall. chairman hua kuo-feng greeted them in front of a screen with the design of a pine of welcome at the entrance. chairman hua happily and warmly shook hands with president bokassa and second vice-premier henri maidou and foreign minister antonio franck who are accompanying the president on his visit, and had a photo taken together with the guests. then, chairman hua had a cordial and friendly talk with president bokassa and other distinguished guests.

present on the occasion were vice-premier of the state council li hsien-nien and vice-foreign minister ho ying.

China-Central African Republic Agreements on Economic and Technical Cooperation and Trade Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1976)

an agreement on economic and technical cooperation and a trade agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the central african council of revolution were signed here this afternoon.

hua kuo-feng, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, and vice-premiers li hsien-nien and wang chen attended the signing ceremony.

salah addin ahmed bokassa, president of the central african republic and of the council of revolution of the central african republic, second vice-premier henri maidou and third vice-premier alphonse koyamba attended the signing ceremony.

premier hua kuo-feng and president bokassa signed the economic and technical cooperation agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and second vice-premier henri maidou signed the trade agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Continues Talks with President Bokassa

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1976)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council and salah addin ahmed bokassa, president of the central african republic and of the council of revolution of the central african republic continued their talks this afternoon.

President and Mme. Bokassa Attend Soiree

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1976)

salah addin ahmed bokassa, president of the central african republic and of the central african council of revolution, madame bokassa, second vice-premier henri maidou, third vice-premier alphonse koyamba and other distinguished guests from the central african republic who are accompanying the president on his visit, attended a programme of music and dance at a soiree here this evening.

joining the guests on the occasion were wang chen, vice-premier of the state council; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; hua shan, leading member of the ministry of culture; huang tso-chen, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and li shih, chinese ambassador to the central african republic.

also present were michel mahelengamo, ambassador of the central african republic to china, and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

brimming over with enthusiasm, artistes of the china song and dance ensemble rendered "our leader mao tsetung", a piece of national instrumental music in warm praise of the great leader chairman mao, and presented the revolutionary songs "firmly support chairman hua" and "hail and sing to our hearts' content" in praise of chairman hua and the great victory of the party central committee headed by chairman hua in smashing at one stroke the anti-party "gang of four". they also played "la revolution nationale", a song of the central african republic, with traditional chinese instruments to enthusiastic applause from the audience. the colourful programme also included many other items of music and dance.

at the end of the soiree, which was arranged by the peking municipal revolutionary committee,

president and madame bokassa went up stage in the company of vice-premier wang chen to greet the artistes with warm handshakes and to present them with a basket of flowers.

earlier this morning, president and madame bokassa and other distinguished guests from the central african republic visited the national exhibition on learning from tachai in agriculture and the palace museum in the company of vice-minister of agriculture and forestry liang chang-wu. madame bokassa called at the peking art handicrafts workshop in the company of madame lin chia-mei this afternoon.

President Bokassa Gives Grand Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1976)

salah addin ahmed bokassa, president of the central african republic and of the central african council of revolution, gave a grand banquet at the great hall of the people here this evening.

present at the banquet were li hsien-nien and wang chen, vice-premiers of the state council; li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; fang yi, minister of, economic relations with foreign countries; and ho ying, chen chieh, chen mu-hua, chang tsai-chien, liang chang-wu, hsia chih-hsu, tao chi, yao chin, hua shan, yao li, chang chih-chiang, lin chia-mei, li ching-chuan, chih hao-tien, teng kang, shih shao-hua, liu tsun-hsin, wang yeh-chiu, huang tso-chen, wang ping-nan and hsu kuang, leading members of government departments concerned, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and li shih, chinese ambassador to the central african republic.

also present were madame bokassa, second vice-premier henri maidou, third vice-premier alphonse koyamba, other distinguished guests on president bokassa's entourage, and ambassador of the central african republic to china michel mahelengamo.

the national flags of china and the central african republic hung side by side in the banquet hall.

president bokassa and vice-premier li hsien-nien spoke at the banquet.

on behalf of his wife, the delegation that accompanies him and on his own behalf, president bokassa extended his warmest and most sincere thanks to the people of the people's republic of china, to hua kuo-feng, chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party and premier of the state council and to all the other chinese leaders for the warm reception accorded them.

he said: "these marks of attention constitute, if need be, a brilliant testimony of the profound friendship and great esteem that so harmoniously unite the peoples of the people's republic of china and the central african republic."

he continued: "in fact, all true cooperation should be inspired by the chinese conception according to which:

"it is beneficial and necessary for the development of the economy of various countries to proceed, on the basis of respect for state sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit, with economic and technical exchanges in order to complement each other.

"such a conception, you will agree, is far from that of the colonialist, neo-colonialist, imperialist and social-imperialist countries whose sole purpose is to plunder the natural resources of developing countries in a shameless manner.

"obviously, for true national construction, the developing countries, including mine, can expect nothing from these birds of prey which are greedy for pillage and plunder."

president bokassa expressed profound joy at the victory won by the people and the communist party of china, who, thanks to their constant vigilance, have unmasked in time and smashed the "gang of four".

he pointed out that the council of the central african revolution follows an anti-colonialist, anti-imperialist, anti-social-imperialist and anti-hegemonist policy. "the central african republic," he said, "condemns most severely the policy of apartheid of south africa which is so much condemned, the pseudo-independence of transkei which is nothing but a new form of the policy of bantustans."

he said: "i repeat here, as i have always proclaimed on the rostrum of the united nations, that since i became the president my one and only desire is to see eventually the entire african continent free and independent.

"all positions contrary to this irreversible course of history will impel all the african

countries united in the organization of african unity to accept sacrifices, even human sacrifices, in order to achieve the liberation of those black peoples who are still oppressed or under the domination of foreign peoples.

"a sole aim to achieve: complete independence of the great african continent without the smallest part being ceded to colonialism, to imperialism, or to the hegemonism of big powers," he stated.

in his speech vice-premier li hsien-nien said that the visit of president and mrs. bokassa to china has added a new chapter to the annals of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

he said that president bokassa warmly praised china for her assistance to third world countries. "this is an encouragement and a spur to us. we have always held that the just struggles of the peoples of various countries in the world support each other. it is our bounden internationalist duty to assist third world countries to the best of our ability. we always maintain that all countries, whether big or small, rich or poor, strong or weak, should treat each other as equals. we are firmly opposed to hegemonism and power politics wherein the big bully the small, the rich oppress the poor and the strong domineer over the weak. following our great leader and teacher chairman mao's teachings, china is not and will never become a superpower. our friends may rest assured that the chinese people will forever stand on the side of the african people in their just and united struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism," he said.

in conclusion, vice-premier li hsien-nien asked president and madame bokassa, upon their return, to convey to the people of the central african republic the cordial greetings and good wishes of the chinese people.

after their speeches, the band struck up the national anthems of china and the central african republic.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. music of both countries was played at the banquet.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china attended the banquet.

accompanied by vice-foreign minister ho ying, president bokassa and the other distinguished guests from the central african republic made a trip to the great wall and the ming tombs this morning. in the afternoon, president and madame bokassa saw an exhibition on the general history of china at the museum of chinese history in the company of vice-minister of foreign trade chen chien and vice-chairman of the peking municipal women's federation hsu kuang.

President Bokassa's Speech at His Return Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1976)

following is the full text of the speech delivered by salah addin ahmed bokassa, president of the central african republic and of the central african council of revolution, at the banquet he gave here this evening:

mr. vice-premier and dear comrade,

messrs. ministers,

messrs. ambassadors,

honourable guests,

comrades and friends,

at the conclusion of my brief but most agreeable stay in your famous and charming capital and at the time when madame la presidente, the delegation that accompanies me and myself prepare to visit other cities of your great and beautiful country, i wish to take this happy occasion to extend to the friendly, valiant people of the people's republic of china, to my great comrade his excellency hua kuo-feng, chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party and premier of the state council, and to all the other eminent chinese leaders my warmest and most sincere thanks for the thoughtful attention and particularly warm reception that you have accorded us.

these marks of attention constitute, if need be, a brilliant testimony of the profound friendship and great esteem that so harmoniously unite the peoples of the people's republic of china and the central african republic.

yes, mr. vice-premier, thanks for the very warm welcome and for the hospitality worthy of the great and glorious chinese people that have been accorded us. thanks also and above all for taking the happy initiative of facilitating our voyage from bangui to peking by putting at our disposal the necessary facilities.

believe me, mr. vice-premier, we very much appreciate this great and noble gesture of friendship.

in this connection, mr. vice-premier, please allow me, so far as your modesty permits, to make a special mention of yourself by paying you a cordial and solemn tribute for the brilliant success of both the talks and the working sessions held between our two delegations under your high patronage.

it must be said, mr. vice-premier and dear comrade, that in fact this success is essentially due to your great statesmanship, whose tact, wisdom and willingness to cooperate are, without doubt, the fruit of a long experience of public affairs.

mr. vice-premier and dear comrade,

i am convinced that the well-being of the third world countries lies in a close cooperation among themselves and that, by concrete facts, the people's republic of china and the central african republic may be pleased to serve as an example.

in fact, all true cooperation should be inspired by the chinese conception according to which:

it is beneficial and necessary for the development of the economy of various countries to proceed, on the basis of respect for state sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit, with economic and technical exchanges in order to complement each other.

such a conception, you will agree, is far from that of the colonialist, neo-colonialist, imperialist and social-imperialist countries whose sole purpose is to plunder the natural resources of developing countries in a shameless manner.

obviously, for true national construction, the developing countries, including mine, can expect nothing from these birds of prey which are greedy for pillage and plunder.

being aware of this situation, the central african republic, like other countries of the third world, is waging a relentless struggle against underdevelopment.

but in addition to these difficulties, the central african republic, classified by the united nations as among the poorest countries, finds itself in a special situation, being land-locked.

therefore, i must here remind you of my special mention of this situation during our talks.

if it is true, and we are highly conscious of it, that we have to rely first and foremost on our own efforts for the development of the national economy, it is no less true that we cannot get out of this land-locked situation without the disinterested assistance of truly friendly countries like the people's republic of china.

this is an expression of the profound thought of president bokassa who, far from being encumbered by diplomatic language, has always preferred the frank and direct language of a soldier.

mr. vice-premier and dear comrade,

the central african republic is a country with enormous and varied but not yet exploited economic potentialities.

actually, the economy of the central african republic is essentially agricultural. its industrious people live principally on cassava, banana, rice, millet, maize, taros, sweet potatoes, potatoes, vegetables, etc.

unfortunately, in this field too, the absence of appropriate means and adequate ways of communication does not permit us to exploit our resources rationally.

in fact, it must be recalled that our principal access to the sea is by the oubangui river which connects the central african republic with the people's republic of congo and which ensures the export of our products first by water to brazzaville and then by rail to the sea port of pointe-noire.

but alas, again, this waterway presents major difficulties both for the import and export of goods because of its seasonable navigability.

the rocky ridges of nzinga situated down-stream of bangui constitute an insuperable obstacle to all boats during half of the year.

in a world where solidarity should be the rule, it seems at least inconceivable that an entire people, the people of the central african republic, should be condemned to live land-locked when the remotest point of its territory is less than 1,000 kilometres from the sea.

however, it remains evident that the harmonious development of any country, regardless of its size, can only be carried on with internal as well as external peace and security.

in this regard, the people of the central african republic, united in their great party, the movement of social evolution for black africa (mseba), and i myself rejoice profoundly at the victory won by the people and the communist party of china, who thanks to their constant vigilance, have unmasked in time and smashed the "gang of four".

thus, the people's republic of china has once again set an example for the peoples of the world fighting for complete independence.

the smashing of the "gang of four" in many regards reminds me of the odious attempt of february 3, 1976 which failed to take my life.

indeed, is there any need to recall that at 10:00 hours on february 3, 1976, at the bangui-mpoko international airport, a small gang of misled central africans in the pay of our common enemies the colonialists and imperialists ventured to shoot at me from a very close distance.

it suffices for me to say that this irresponsible gang of national traitors, of enemies of the revolution, was led by my own son-in-law, chief of the obrou batallion, commander of the central african squadron, with whom i had shaken hands several moments ago.

mr. vice-premier and dear comrade,

ladies and gentlemen,

comrades and friends,

this odious attempt occurred in early 1976 when i had participated in the extraordinary summit conference of the organization of african unity on angola in addis ababa where i had spoken as an african and particularly as a central african.

it goes without saying that the central african people, unanimously condemning this criminal action, gave the culprits and accomplices the punishment they deserved.

we are convinced that these victories of the chinese and central african peoples will serve to dissuade our possible enemies.

mr. vice-premier and dear comrade,

in all cases, the people of the central african republic who are united in the movement for the social evolution of black africa (mseba), have confidence in both the internal and external policy of the council of the central african revolution over which i preside -- its socialist, anti-colonialist, anti-imperialist, anti-social-imperialist and anti-hegemonist policy.

for several years the council of the central african revolution has made its voice heard at all conferences demanding peaceful solutions to the questions of guinea-bissau, the cape verde islands, sao-tome and principe, mozambique, angola, the middle east and i will not repeat all this.

today, if we register with satisfaction some progress accomplished, we have to note that there still remain worrying situations in africa. in this connection, the central african republic condemns most severely the policy of apartheid of south africa which is so much condemned, the pseudo-independence

of transkei which is nothing but a new form of the policy of bantustans.

while the entire world and especially africa has followed with great interest the american mission undertaken by secretary of state kissinger and aimed at a peaceful settlement of the rhodesian problem, that is to say, the transfer of power to the black majority in rhodesia, the much-awaited results of this mission seem remoter from day to day.

mr. vice-premier and dear comrade,

as an african, born in the central african republic, then a soldier, called messenger of peace, i repeat here, as i have always proclaimed on the rostrum of the united nations, that since i became the president my one and only desire is to see eventually the entire african continent free and independent.

all positions contrary to this irreversible course of history will impel all the african countries united in the organization of african unity to accept sacrifices, even human sacrifices, in order to achieve the liberation of those black peoples who are still oppressed or under the domination of foreign peoples.

also, we will continue now and always to watch mr. kissinger, for we are afraid our patience will come to an end.

in its tradition, africa has always preferred dialogue to confrontation for the resolution of conflicts.

unfortunately, this african willingness to talk has not always been understood. but in the absence of all dialogue, something must be done; and it then means break-up, break-up, even without nuclear armament.

a sole aim to achieve: complete independence of the great african continent without the smallest part being ceded to colonialism, to imperialism, or to the hegemonism of big powers.

mr. vice-premier and dear comrade,

your great and beautiful country, in its history, experienced a past similar to ours, and we feel so close just because we are linked by so many things. that is why we hold you in such high esteem.

our two countries belong to the third world; we should unite more closely in order better to defend the legitimate interests of our two peoples. humanity has in fact known plenty of vicissitudes and will

certainly know more. it is thus essential today to prepare the ground for tomorrow.

after ten years of no diplomatic relations with your beautiful and great country, the central african people, on their part, are firmly determined to work side by side with the valiant and friendly people of china for a better future for our two nations.

mr. vice-premier and dear comrade,

ladies and gentlemen,

comrades and friends,

unfortunately, every good thing has an end. after the welcome by my great and very dear comrade hua kuo-feng, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, who came personally to meet us at the airport, and after the rousing ovations and tremendous enthusiasm with which the chinese people made us warm in these severe winter days, despite the very special attention that every leader, every personage and, in a word, all chinese people have shown us, despite the very fruitful talks that we have held with our chinese partners, and particularly with you, mr. vice-premier and dear comrade, it is time for us to leave. at home, important tasks await us. in saying this, i am especially thinking of the extra-ordinary congress of the movement of social evolution for black africa, over whose opening session i just presided on november 10 and which is continuing its work at this moment, and i must personally attend to the conclusion of its work.

it is necessary to recall that this extra-ordinary congress, convened by the supreme organization of the party, has the objective of drawing lessons from the assassination attempt of february 3, 1976 and giving the party a new impetus, notably to renovate its structure, and a particular stress on vigilance in all fields so as to protect the fruits of our independence.

mr. vice-premier and dear comrade,

nothing has been spared to make our stay most agreeable. i think naturally of that sumptuous banquet given in our honour and which gathered around us not only chinese comrades but also the diplomatic corps whom we have had the honour to salute, as also their noble wives.

i think also and above all of that particularly successful cultural soiree thanks to the diversity and exceptional quality of the programme as well

as the talent of the artists. it pleases me to confirm here solemnly the invitation which i made yesterday to the orchestra which played the song of the central african revolution to our greatest satisfaction to take part in the celebrations before marking december 1st, 1976, the 18th anniversary of the central african republic.

mr. vice-premier and dear comrade,

before finishing my toast, i ought to very sincerely present our most friendly apologies to the friendly people of the people's republic of china, to the central committee of the communist party of china, to my very dear comrade chairman hua kuo-feng, and to yourself, mr. vice-premier, for having imposed on you the burden of the great number of my entourage.

the reason is simple: every central african wishes to see at least once in his lifetime the people's republic of china and, believe me, it was very difficult for me to finally make up the list of my delegation.

ladies and gentlemen,

comrades and friends,

and now i invite you to raise your glass to drink to the health of my very dear comrade hua kuo-feng, chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party, and of comrade vice-premier li hsien-nien and his honorable wife,

to the health of vice-premier wang chen,

to the health of all those whose presence at this dinner makes us feel greatly honoured,

to the continued prosperity of the great, valiant and friendly people of china,

long live the friendly cooperation between the people's republic of china and the central african republic, as well as world peace excl.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech at
President Bokassa's Return Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1976)

following
is the full text of the speech made by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, at the return banquet given this evening by salah addin ahmed bokassa, president of the central african republic and of the central african council of revolution: --

your excellency respected president salah addin ahmed bokassa and mrs. bokassa,

distinguished guests from the central african republic,

friends and comrades,

it gives us a great pleasure to attend the grand banquet given by president bokassa tonight. on behalf of my chinese comrades present here, i wish to express our heartfelt thanks for the kind invitation extended by president bokassa and mrs. bokassa and the warm and friendly speech made by his excellency the president.

the visit of his excellency the president and mrs. bokassa to china has added a new chapter to the annals of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. chairman hua kuo-feng met his excellency the president and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him. our two sides held sincere and friendly talks on international issues of common concern and on strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. our two countries signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation and an agreement on trade, thus laying a solid foundation for the further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

his excellency the president has warmly praised china for her assistance to third world countries. this is an encouragement and a spur to us. we have always held that the just struggles of the peoples of various countries in the world support each other. it is our bounden internationalist duty to assist third world countries to the best of our ability. we always maintain that all countries, whether big or small, rich or poor, strong or weak, should treat each other as equals. we are firmly opposed to hegemonism and power politics wherein the big bully the small, the rich oppress the poor and the strong domineer over the weak. following our great leader and teacher chairman mao's teachings, china is not and will never become a superpower. our friends may rest assured that the chinese people will forever

stand on the side of the african people in their just and united struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

his excellency the president and mrs. bokassa and the other distinguished guests from the central african republic will leave peking tomorrow for visits in southern china. we wish our distinguished guests a pleasant journey, and request you, upon your return home, to convey to the people of the central african republic the cordial greetings and good wishes of the chinese people.

now i propose a toast

to the further development of the friendship between the chinese and central african peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries,

to the prosperity of the central african republic and the well-being of its people,

to the health of his excellency the president and mrs. bokassa,

to the health of the other distinguished guests from the central african republic,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all friends and comrades present here excl.

CHINA AND CONGO

Chinese PLA Basketball Team Ends Visit to Congo

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Nov. 15, 1976)

the men's basketball team of the chinese people's liberation army left here for home today after a nine-day friendly visit to the congo.

the chinese team with yang ching-chih as leader and jan chao-teh as deputy leader arrived here on november 4 at the invitation of the national people's army (n.p.a) of the congo. during its stay here, the chinese team played a match each with the congolese national people's army team, the team of the olympic club of ouenze district of brazzaville and the selected team of brazzaville.

the fine skill and friendly spirit of the teams were warmly applauded by the spectators.

the chinese guests had a tour of brazzaville. they were given a warm welcome when they visited the military preparatory school of cadets for the revolution, and other places. nicolas okongo, n.p.a. political assistant chief-of-staff, received and had a friendly conversation with the team on november 10.

li wen-po, military attache of the chinese embassy in the congo, gave a reception on the visit of the chinese team on the same day. nicolas okongo and congolese sportsmen were present on the occasion.

n'gollo raymond, n.p.a. chief of general staff, gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese guests on november 13.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iran's Shah Receives NPC Delegation of China

(NCNA-English Tehran, Nov. 16, 1976)

his imperial majesty mohammad reza pahlavi, shahanshah of iran, received ulanfu, leader and chi peng-fei, deputy leader, and all members of the delegation of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china at the niyavaran palace this morning and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

the shahanshah said that he was very happy at the chinese delegation's visit to iran. ulanfu conveyed chairman hua kuo-feng's regards to the shahanshah who, in return, also asked ulanfu to convey his best wishes to chairman hua.

present on the occasion was chinese ambassador to iran hao teh-ching.

present on the iranian side were president of the senate jaafar sharif emami and senator farajollah razai.

President of Iranian Senate Fetes Chinese
National People's Congress Delegation

(NCNA-English Tehran, Nov. 16, 1976)

president
of the iranian senate jaafar sharif emami gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china with ulanfu as leader and chi peng-fei as deputy leader.

all members and staff members of the delegation attended the banquet.

chinese ambassador to iran hao teh-ching and his wife were also present.

present also at the banquet were seyed mohammad sajjadi, vice-president of the senate, abdollah riazi, speaker, and javad sa'eed, deputy speaker, of the majlis (the national consultative assembly), senator admiral farajollah razai, who is accompanying the chinese delegation, ja'afar nadim, deputy minister of foreign affairs, as well as other senators, majlis deputies and officials.

both president emami and delegation leader ulanfu spoke at the banquet.

president emami expressed great pleasure at the n.p.c. delegation's visit to iran. "the friendly visit of our dear guests is undoubtedly an outstanding symbol of the friendship, understanding and amiable relations between the two ancient countries, the people's republic of china and iran," he said. "history recorded the over 2,000-year-old friendly relations between us and the ties between our civilization and culture, the influence and manifestation of which can still be seen in the life of our two peoples," he added. "today we are very happy to note that the time-honoured relations between our two countries have been revived on a solid basis and necessary efforts are being made for the development of these relations through good-will and mutual respect," he stated.

"iran always cherishes a feeling of solidarity with the people's republic of china, an ancient country in asia, because the relations and ties between our civilization and culture began many centuries ago," he said.

"the visits of her imperial majesty the shahbanou of iran, their highnesses the princesses and princes, the prime minister, other iranian personages and the parliament delegation of iran to your country, the visits of high-ranking officials and personages

of the people's republic of china and the current visit of the honourable n.p.c. delegation to iran, and the trade and air transport agreements concluded between the two countries, have all served to lay a good foundation for the development of our relations," he stated.

president emami expressed heartfelt welcome to the delegation also because its visit coincides with the 50th anniversary of the founding of the pahlavi dynasty. he said, "during its visit to your ancient country, the iranian parliament delegation witnessed the tremendous progress of your vast country and the efforts made by her industrious and vigorous masses. it also witnessed the utmost efforts and self-sacrifice made by the masses in their resolve to implement the plans to make their country strong. through their unswerving labour, they have won tremendous and notable achievements in industry, especially in agriculture. they are building a high-level new civilization on the basis of the ancient one." "i will avail myself of this occasion to express, on behalf of all members of the iranian parliament delegation, my sincere thanks for the warm and grand reception extended to the delegation during its visit to your country," he said. "the visit of your honourable delegation is brief, but i wish you a pleasant visit and hope you will bring back with you a sweet memory," he added.

the president emphasized, "besides the constant efforts for safeguarding world peace, the iranian people are going all out in their struggle to maintain national independence and state sovereignty and oppose aggression of all types. our systems are different but this point in common requires that we cooperate in the political and economic fields."

the president closed his speech by asking the delegation to convey to the chinese people the iranian people's support and sincere regards.

ulanfu said, "we, the delegation of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, are very glad to have the opportunity of visiting iran, a beautiful and friendly country on the occasion of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the pahlavi dynasty. we were accorded a grand and warm welcome by their excellencies and other iranian friends the moment we set foot on your country. we feel honoured that our delegation was cordially received in audience this morning by his imperial majesty the shahanshah." he expressed deep thanks to the iranian friends for their grand and warm welcome. he said: "the iranian people are a great people.

historically, they created the magnificent persian culture and made an important contribution to human civilization. in modern times, your country experienced a period of great suffering owing to imperialist oppression and bullying. but, your people never did submit, and an independent iran has always stood proudly in the western part of asia. today, under the leadership of his imperial majesty the shahanshah, the iranian people have persevered in efforts to defend state sovereignty and national independence and oppose the expansion and interference of big-power hegemonism, and have made unremitting efforts and achieved gratifying successes in building a prosperous and strong iran. the chinese people sincerely wish you greater successes on your road of advance."

ulanfu said: "having been subjected to bullying and aggression by imperialist powers, both china and iran are deeply aware of the value of national independence. but, the stark reality is that the world today is very intranquil; the superpowers are frantically contending for world hegemony and in particular, the superpower zealously chanting "detente" and "disarmament" is the more greedy of the two, extending its tentacles and carrying out expansion everywhere. the persian gulf and the indian ocean where your country is situated are no exception. that superpower has sent numerous warships to these waters, sought to establish military bases wherever possible, sowed discord, incited trouble and interfered in the internal affairs of other countries, thus seriously endangering the independence and security of the countries in this area. however, the days are gone when superpowers could do as they wished. (bold face begins) "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." (bold face ends) committing aggression and expansion everywhere and doing the utmost evil, the superpowers are stimulating the people in this region and of all other countries to greater resistance, and the cry for a united struggle against hegemony is rising ever higher. we are happy to note that under the leadership of his imperial majesty the shahanshah, the imperial government of iran has made efforts to strengthen iran's defence capabilities and build up the country, while at the same time it has actively strengthened iran's unity and cooperation with other countries in this region and other third world countries, rendering each other support, thus making a useful contribution to the joint anti-hegemonic cause of the people of all countries. to this, we express our support and appreciation."

ulanfu said: "not long ago, the chinese people were bereaved of their great leader and teacher

chairman mao tsetung. his passing away evoked immense grief in the hearts of the people of all nationalities throughout china. their imperial majesties, the shahanshah and the shahbanou of iran, his excellency the prime minister and his excellency the president of the senate all sent messages of condolence over the passing of chairman mao. for this, we here extend our heartfelt thanks."

ulanfu added: "at present the domestic situation in china is excellent. with sublime revolutionary pride and enthusiasm, the chinese people are determined to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, carry on the cause left behind by chairman mao, adhere to the party's basic line and strive to build our country into a powerful socialist country and make a greater contribution to humanity. we will unswervingly continue to implement the revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs laid down personally by chairman mao, strengthen our unity with the oppressed nations and oppressed people all over the world, strengthen our unity with the people of the third world countries and together carry through to the end the struggle against imperialism and superpower hegemonism.

"it was chairman mao tsetung and his imperial majesty shahanshah pahlavi who personally established and nurtured the friendly relations between china and iran. we highly cherish this friendly relationship with iran, not only because we had time-honoured contacts and a similar experience in history, but also because we now face the common task of safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and building our own countries. we note with pleasure that in the five years since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the friendly relations between china and iran have developed rapidly in the political, economic, cultural and other fields thanks to the kind attention shown by the leaders of our two countries. facts prove that ours is a true and sincere friendship which accords with the fundamental interests of our two peoples and serves the interest of the third world's cause of unity against hegemony. we are convinced that the friendly relations between china and iran based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence have prospects for extensive development. the chinese people are determined to make constant efforts together with the iranian people to consolidate and strengthen steadily the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries."

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the chinese delegation visited the shahyad tower and the archaeological museum this afternoon in the company of iranian senator farajollah razai and chinese ambassador hao teh-ching and his wife.

Leaders of Iranian Parliament Meet NPC Delegation of China

(NCNA-English Tehran, Nov. 17, 1976)

jaafar sharif emami, president of the iranian senate and abdollah riazi, speaker of the majlis, this morning met separately the delegation of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china with ulanfu as leader and chi peng-fei as deputy leader. they had warm and friendly conversations.

present on both occasions was senator and admiral farajollah razai.

later, the chinese delegation, accompanied by emami and razai, was honoured at a luncheon given by yousef khosh-kish, president of the bank melli iran.

this afternoon, the delegation watched the iranian traditional gymnastics performed by the melli bank club and visited the crown jewels museum.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Jamaican Association Celebrates Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1976)

a rally was held in kingston, capital of jamaica, on november 14 under the auspices of the jamaican association for friendship with the people's republic of china to celebrate the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from kingston.

it was presided over by jimmy lowe, president of the association. dudley thompson, minister of foreign affairs, made a warm and friendly speech in which he lauded the great achievements scored by the chinese people in the past 27 years under the

leadership of the great leader chairman mao. he also spoke highly of the development of the friendly ties between jamaica and china.

maurice tenn, parliamentary secretary of ministry of finance, legal adviser of the association and member of the jamaican government delegation which visited china recently, told the rally of his impression on china.

at the rally mrs. edna manley, mother of the jamaican prime minister and well known sculptress, was formally announced and warmly accepted as the patron of the association.

chinese charge d'affaires ad interim lu teh-fang attended and addressed the rally on invitation.

the rally which was followed by performances of jamaican folk music and dances and the screening of the chinese documentary "tanzania-zambia railway under construction"

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Electronic Industry Friendship Delegation Leaves for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1976)

an electronic industry friendship delegation of the chinese society of electronics led by liu yin, vice-president of the society, with li chao-chi, council member of the society, as the deputy leader, left here by air today for a friendly visit to japan.

Tientsin Presents Rare Animals to Japanese City, Kobe

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1976)

to enhance the friendship between the people of tientsin and the japanese city of kobe, tientsin municipality will present to kobe city a pair of red-crested cranes and a pair of lynxes. an escort team led by wang yu-feng, head of the secretarial section of the foreign affairs office of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, left here today with these animals for kobe.

Chinese Marksmen's Delegation Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Nov. 16, 1976)

the chinese marksmen's delegation left here for home today after its friendly visit and contests in japan.

the delegation led by sun cheng-hua arrived in japan on november 9. from november 12 to 14, it held 14 friendly contests with their japanese counterparts in saitama prefecture near tokyo.

Japanese Liaison Council for Repatriates from China (Orthodox) Commemorates 20th Anniversary

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Nov. 16, 1976)

the japanese liaison council for repatriates from china (orthodox) met here yesterday to commemorate the 20th anniversary of its founding.

shigeru fujita, chairman of the council, and representatives from all parts of japan attended the meeting.

the delegation of workers for china-japan friendship led by wang yun-sheng was present upon invitation.

chinese ambassador chen chu was also present.

ekizo akatsu, vice-chairman of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), masao shimizu, takeo ito, teiji hagiwara, yoko matsuoka, fujio suganuma spoke at the meeting.

saburo endo, chairman of the japanese veterans' association for japanese-chinese friendship, sent a letter of greetings which was read at the meeting by his representative.

a statement mourning the passing of chairman mao tsetung was read at the commencement of the meeting. it said, "chairman mao tsetung not only led the arduous chinese revolution and founded the people's republic of china but also constantly encouraged and helped bring forward the revolutionary undertakings of the proletariat of the world and the world people's cause of opposing imperialism and hegemonism."

the statement added, "we should study chairman mao's instruction that there is the danger of war so long as imperialism exists, and join hands with the chinese people and fight side by side with them in the struggle against the rivalry for hegemony by the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, especially in exposing the danger of soviet social-imperialism." the statement said, "chairman mao tsetung will live forever in our hearts."

speaking at the meeting, shigeru fujita extended warm congratulations on hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee and hailed the great victory of the c.p.c. central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng in shattering the "gang of four".

expressing warm welcome to the delegation of workers for china-japan friendship, he said, "we honour here our old friends from china for the purpose of promoting jointly the development of friendly relations, further deepening understanding, opposing hegemony of the superpowers, fighting the undercurrent to undermine the japan-china friendship, that is, for the purpose of making contributions to the further consolidation and development of the friendly relations between the peoples of japan and china from generation to generation."

addressing the meeting, wang yun-sheng warmly congratulated the council on its 20th founding anniversary and expressed profound thanks to the japanese friends for rendering condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

he said that during the past 20 years, the friends of the council, "defying persecution and sabotage by the reactionary forces, have consistently worked to further the movement for japan-china friendship", they have exposed the crimes of hegemony through their own experience and enthusiastically taken part in the struggle against the two superpowers, soviet hegemonism in particular. they have also taken an active part in the struggle for the signing of the peace and friendship treaty between japan and china in an early date and made great efforts and important contributions to the promotion of mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of japan and china and the friendly relations between the two countries." he said that since the normalization of the diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1972, the traditional friendship between the people of the two countries has been developing steadily. it has become an irresistible historical trend that

the peoples of china and japan want to be friends from generation to generation. a handful of reactionaries of various descriptions and the soviet social-imperialists have done their utmost to undermine the friendly relations between the two peoples. but this is just like mayflies lightly plotting to topple the giant tree. the handful of reactionaries plotting to sabotage the traditional friendship of the two peoples are bound to be crushed by the wheel of history and victory certainly belongs to the peoples of china and japan."

wang yun-sheng pointed out: "the soviet social-imperialists are still occupying the japanese northern territories and are openly threatening japan militarily, violating japanese airspace and territorial waters and encroaching upon its sovereignty. the japanese people's struggle against hegemonism and for the recovery of their northern territories is steadily gaining momentum. the chinese people firmly support this just struggle. we are sure that the japanese people's just struggle against hegemonism, for safeguarding national sovereignty and territorial integrity will win in the end."

"at present, an excellent situation prevails in our country. the great communist party of china again has a wise leader of its own in chairman hua kuo-feng. chairman hua kuo-feng is the successor personally selected by our great leader and teacher chairman mao in his life time, a reliable helmsman of our party and state to continue chairman mao's behests and steer chairman mao's cause forward along his proletarian revolutionary line and is our party's worthy wise leader," wang yun-sheng stressed.

he emphasized that it was of tremendous immediate importance and far-reaching historical significance that the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, with the boldness and vision of proletarian revolutionaries, has smashed at one stroke the criminal plot of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power.

wang yun-sheng referred to the determination of the chinese people to achieve better results in their socialist revolution and socialist construction with class struggle as the key link. he said: "we are confident that, under the wise leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, we will surely realize the magnificent programme laid down by chairman mao in his life time and accomplish the comprehensive modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology before the end

of the century so as to make more contributions to mankind. we are determined to liberate taiwan, the sacred territory of our motherland."

wang yun-sheng said the chinese people are determined to further develop the friendly relations with the japanese people on the basis of china-japan joint statement and work for the friendship between the peoples of the two countries for generations to come.

amid enthusiastic applause, the meeting adopted the liaison council's programme of activity and a declaration of the meeting.

the declaration calls on all its members to unite with all friendly persons to oppose the hegemonism of the two superpowers and strive for the conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty at the earliest possible date.

Japanese Amity Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1976)

the japan-china friendship visiting group of young farmers from akita prefecture, japan, with governor yujiro obata as leader, member of the lower house of the diet hosei yoshida as adviser, and daishiro doi and isao sumita as deputy leaders, left here today to visit southern china.

while in peking, the japanese friends called at people's communes, schools, hospitals, and the national exhibition on learning from tachai in agriculture.

they also made a special trip to tachai, where they had discussions and exchanged experience with local commune members.

Japanese Tetokukan Delegation Gives Reciprocal Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1976)

a japanese tetokukan (taichi boxing) delegation led by harumi nakano, director of the tetokukan association of japan, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

present on the occasion were pai ping, leading member of the chinese wu shu association, leading members of other departments concerned, enthusiasts for taichi boxing and promoters of this sport.

the banquet alive with a warm and friendly atmosphere was addressed by harumi nakano and pai ping, and the japanese and chinese taichi boxing enthusiasts and promoters drank many toasts to the steady growth of the unity and friendship between the people and the taichi boxing enthusiasts and promoters of the two countries.

the japanese delegation arrived here on november 10. the chinese wu shu association gave a reception the following day to welcome the japanese friends. during their stay here, the japanese visitors have exchanged experience with their chinese counterparts. the guests are scheduled to leave shortly to tour southern china before returning home.

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese Men's Volley Ball Team Leaves Peking for Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1976)

a chinese men's volley ball team, led by wang chang-shan, left here today for the people's democratic republic of laos for a friendly visit.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Chinese Film "Acupuncture Anaesthesia"
Welcomed in Mauritius

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1976)

the chinese colour documentary film "acupuncture anaesthesia" was warmly welcomed by people of medical circles in mauritius, according to a report from port louis.

the colour documentary film, projected twice by the mauritian t.v. broadcasting station this year, aroused great interest among medical workers in mauritius. they not only warmly praised the miracle of small needles but also appreciated the wholehearted service of the chinese medical personnel to the patients.

chinese ambassador to mauritius wang tse arranged a film entertainment on november 8 at the request of the ministry of health of mauritius. "acupuncture anaesthesia" and other chinese films were shown at the reception. minister of health louis raymond devienne and other officials from the mauritian ministry of health as well as some noted figures from medical circles attended the reception.

CHINA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Feature: Chinese Exhibition in Papua New Guinea

(NCNA-English Canberra, Nov. 16, 1976)

when port moresby was crimsoned with flamelike flowers in all their october splendour, a chinese economic and trade exhibition was held in that papua new guinean capital in the first half of last month to give an added impetus to the friendship between the two peoples. during the two-week display, papua new guinean prime minister michael thomas somare and his wife went to china for a seven-day official visit and the governments of the two countries announced the establishment of diplomatic relations on october 12.

the show which brought the chinese people's friendship to papua new guinea was well received by the people there. as the first chinese exhibition ever held in the country, it provided first-hand evidence to the achievements of new china, papua

new guinea's partner in the third world. large numbers of people flocked to the exhibition everyday, adding up to a total of approximately 40,000 visitors -- about half the number of moresby's population. among them were government officials, civil servants, workers, peasants and students. many were so attracted that they revisited the display time and again. some visitors were from hundreds of miles away, from lae or even from wewak of the sepik district.

university students who had visited china showed special interest in the exhibits, which they said brought back their treasured memories of china. joseph sukmanomb, vice-chairman of the students' union of the university of papua new guinea, greeted the chinese exhibitors with congratulations on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. this was the cherished desire of the people of the two countries and the goal for which his fellow students had worked for years, he said.

the visitors said that they were deeply impressed with the tremendous change of china from a backward country into a new, socialist state with the beginnings of prosperity -- a change brought about through hard-working, self-reliant efforts made under the leadership of the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china. the exhibits "give a better idea of china" and "give the lie to the imperialists and reactionaries," some of the visitors commented. a student said that he saw in the display a strong china with a people leading a happy life. an old chinese who has lived for decades in papua new guinea, elated by the achievements of new china, said: "china was bullied in days of old, but grows strong and powerful today. a new china would not have emerged without chairman mao. though chairman mao passed away, the new china he founded stands erect as his monument, and is sure to grow stronger and stronger."

among the big attractions were scale models of the tachai farm fields, the taching oil-field operation, the huge yangtze river bridge and small hydropower stations. crowds lingered over the model of tachai and listened carefully to recorded explanations of the wonders done there through self-reliant efforts. the visitors were interested in the experience of chinese peasants because papua new guinea, with peasants making up the bulk of its population, is eager to develop its national economy and rid itself of colonialist influences.

on the morning of october 13, utula samana, a teacher of the university of papua new guinea, came to the exhibition with 12 students of the economic department. he brought the students to a large

picture of chairman mao shaking hands cordially with comrade chen yung-kuei, and told them of the chairman's instructions of self-reliance and of learning from tachai in agriculture. when they came to the tachai scale model, he told the students how the tachai peasants had conquered nature and transformed rivers and mountains. after the visit, a student said: "the development of agriculture in papua new guinea should also follow the road of self-reliance."

in the compound outside of the exhibition hall, many spectators were attracted by china's agricultural machines. spectators said that those small farm machines suit the developing countries such as papua new guinea.

prime minister michael thomas somare toured the chinese exhibition before he went to china. he said that people could learn something from the exhibition, taking the small farm machines as an example which can be easily operated by the villagers.

many people came to the exhibition to place orders for chinese agricultural machines and other commodities. the trade relations between china and papua new guinea have developed considerably in the past few years. numerous chinese commodities can be seen in shops of port moresby. the people of papua new guinea like them very much. they said that chinese commodities were of fine quality and sold at modest prices. and the light industrial products displayed at the exhibition were also welcomed.

chinese films were shown in the open air every night and the seats were all occupied. the chinese colour documentary "tanzania-zambia railway under construction" was shown four times at the spectators' request. many spectators vied with each other on a shopping spree at the sales counter of chinese commodities.

the chinese exhibition had the support of the papua new guinean government and people. many papua new guinean friends helped put up the posters of the exhibition. drivers and policemen lent a hand to the chinese to keep the exhibition hall clean and papua new guinean papers carried gratis advertisements for the exhibition. when something went wrong with electricity, the workers would immediately come to repair it free of charge.

albert maori kiki, deputy prime minister and minister for defence, foreign affairs and trade, toured the exhibition hall five times. the day following the establishment of diplomatic relations between

the two countries, he came to the hall for the fourth time to have lunch with the staff of the exhibition. they toasted the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and the daily development of the friendly relations between them. visiting the exhibition were also eight ministers and the opposition party delegation led by deputy opposition leader paul langro.

the exhibition closed but the flowers of the friendship between the two peoples will blossom as beautiful as flamelike flowers.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition
Delegation Leaves Philippines for Home

(NCNA-English Manila, Nov. 15, 1976)

the economic and trade exhibition delegation of china led by li chuan, vice-president of the chinese council for the promotion of international trade, left here for home by plane today.

the chinese delegation arrived here on september 17 to hold china's first economic and trade exhibition in the philippines. philippine president marcos and madame marcos received the leader and other members of the chinese exhibition delegation separately on september 23 and november 12. philippine secretary of trade troadio quiazon and secretary of industry vicente paterno respectively gave dinners in honour of all members of the chinese exhibition delegation. various philippine-chinese friendly organizations jointly gave luncheon on the occasion of the successful closing of the chinese exhibition.

during their stay here, delegation leader li chuan and other members of the delegation also visited some factories and an agricultural institute where they were warmly welcomed by philippine friends.

this exhibition closed with success on november 3.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

China, Somalia Sign Handing-over Certificate of Highway Section between Belet Uen, Galcaio

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Nov. 15, 1976)

a handing-over certificate of the highway section between belet uen and galcaio in somalia was signed here today.

this is the first stage of the construction work of the belet uen-burao highway in somalia being built with chinese aid.

mohamed hawad madar, somali minister of public works and chang shih-chieh, chinese ambassador to somalia, signed the certificate on behalf of their respective governments.

prior to the signing ceremony, a somali government delegation made up of mohamed aden mohamoud, chairman of the bureau for ideology of the central committee of the somali revolutionary socialist party, mohamed hawad madar, minister of public works and others, accompanied by the chinese ambassador chang shih-chieh and head of the chinese highway construction technical team chang yun, inspected the belet uen-galcaio section of the highway and expressed satisfaction with the quality of the work.

after the inspection, minister madar said, the belet uen-burao highway symbolizes the friendship between the peoples of somalia and china. it will play an active role in somalia's economic development.

the construction of the belet uen-burao highway started in july, 1973 in accordance with an agreement between the chinese and somali governments. the entire highway is 970 kilometres long and the belet uen-galcaio section already handed over is 362 kilometres long.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Vice Minister of Communications Fetes Sri Lanka Shipping Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1976)

tseng sheng, vice-minister of communications, met and feted here yesterday evening the sri lanka shipping delegation led by ranjit g. de silva, general manager of the ceylon shipping corporation. the guests and host had a cordial and friendly talk.

present on the occasion were chu cheng-lieh, deputy managing director of the china ocean shipping company, and c. mahendran, counsellor of the sri lanka embassy here.

the sri lanka delegation arrived here on november 15 to attend the fourth committee meeting of the sino-sri lanka joint shipping service.

Sri Lanka Navy Commander Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 17, 1976)

rear admiral don basil goonesekera, commander of the navy of sri lanka, and mrs. goonesekera left here for home today at the end of their friendly visit to china.

wang wan-lin, deputy commander of the navy of the chinese people's liberation army, who accompanied the distinguished guests on their tour of china, saw them off at the railway station.

r.l.a.i. karannagoda, sri lanka ambassador to china, who travelled with rear admiral and mrs. goonesekera, also saw them off at the station.

also present were yeh chien-min, deputy commander of the p.l.a. kwangchow units, liu hsing-lung, deputy chief of staff of the headquarters of the p.l.a. kwangchow units, and leading members of departments concerned.

during their stay in china, the sri lanka guests toured peking, yenan, talien, nanking, shanghai and kwangchow, where they visited factories, rural people's communes, p.l.a. units and had extensive contacts with chinese workers, peasants and p.l.a. commanders and fighters, thus contributing to the friendship between the peoples and armies of china and sri lanka.

CHINA AND UN

UN Security Council Discusses Vietnam's UN Membership

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 15, 1 976)

the u.n. security council recently discussed once again the recommendation to the general assembly of the admission of the socialist republic of viet nam to the united nations.

during the discussions held last week and today, representatives of many security council members and non-council member states spoke in support of the vietnamese application for u.n. membership.

a draft resolution recommending the admission of viet nam to the united nations was jointly sponsored by 11 members of the security council including china, benin, guyana, pakistan, panama, romania, tanzania and france.

chinese representative huang hua said at a meeting on november 12, "on august 10, 1976, the socialist republic of viet nam submitted an application for admission to the united nations. the chinese delegation holds that in accordance with the relevant provisions of the united nations charter, the socialist republic of viet nam is fully qualified for membership in the united nations. therefore, we firmly support its application and maintain that the security council should forthwith recommend the admission of the socialist republic of viet nam to the united nations."

huang hua said, "in our view, it is unjustifiable for any country to obstruct the admission of the socialist republic of viet nam to the united nations under whatever pretext. we are convinced that upon her admission to the united nations, the socialist republic of viet nam will make positive contributions to the realization of the purposes and principles of the united nations charter together with all the other justice-upholding member states."

tanzanian representative sebastian chale said that the socialist republic of viet nam deserved all the support that could be given for its admission to the united nations.

syrian representative mowaffak allaf noted that viet nam had all the qualifications laid down in the charter for membership in the united nations.

representatives of mali and many other countries also expressed support for viet nam's admission to the united nations. the vote today was 14 for one against. the u.s. veto killed the recommendation.

after the voting, representatives from many countries took the floor, expressing their conviction that the vietnamese people would ultimately enjoy their legitimate rights in the united nations.

chinese representative lai ya-li said in his speech, "in august and september last year when the security council was considering the applications of the democratic republic of viet nam and the republic of south viet nam for membership in the united nations, the united states tried to make a so-called 'package deal' by linking them with the so-called application of south korea and used this as a pretext to obstruct the admission of the democratic republic of viet nam and the republic of south viet nam to the united nations. this time when the security council is considering the application of the unified socialist republic of viet nam for membership in the united nations, the united states, under the unjustifiable pretext of demanding an 'accounting for those missing in action', once again used the veto to obstruct the socialist republic of viet nam from being admitted into the united nations. such a practice on the part of the united states is in complete violation of the relevant provisions of the u.n. charter on the admission of new members. the chinese delegation expresses serious regret at such a crude and unwarranted act of the united states. such an arbitrary practice on the part of the united states, far from doing any harm to the vietnamese people, can only land the u.s. itself in isolation."

in his statement, vietnamese permanent observer to the united nations dinh ba thi categorically rejected the united states allegation with regard to the question of those missing in action, and condemned the indefensible position of the united states to veto the admission of the socialist republic of vietnam to the united nations.

CHINA AND US

US-Congressional Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1976)

the u.s. congressional delegation with republican senator carl curtis as chairman and democratic senator birch bayh as vice-chairman left here by air today to tour southern parts of china before returning home.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by ko po-nien, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs; tang wen-sheng, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry; and thomas s. gates, jr., chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china.

Feature: Chinese Volleyballers in USA

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1976)

chinese volleyballers visited the united states last month to convey the friendly feelings of the chinese people and returned after a two-week tour with an equal load of friendship from the american people.

the chinese volleyball delegation toured six american cities from october 2 to 16. the trip helped cement the ties of friendship which unite the sportsmen of the two countries.

the visitors played against all-star teams of the united states -- with the men's midwest and women's east teams, with the national men's and women's teams, with the u.s. girls' and hawaiian teams. in washington and elsewhere, the guest and host teams went through joint training sessions before both chinese and american coaches. the chinese and americans swapped experience and learned from each other's skill.

the players of both countries were unanimous that friendship is more important than the score, for friendship is everlasting and victory is only temporary. their performances showed that they acted up to this conviction.

the matches were keenly contested in a friendly atmosphere. american volleyballers played hard and fast, more cohesive in defence. chinese players were remarkable for their powerful services and versatile tactical changes. the hotly contested matches often held the audience spellbound. the spectators warmly applauded the fine sportsmanship of chinese players each time they gestured to report their own unintentional foul missed by the referee. at the end of their tour in honolulu, both chinese men and women players mixed with their american counterparts in the third matches of the team competitions as a manifestation of friendship.

the wonderful skill displayed by the chinese and american players thrilled the audience. in san francisco, about 7,000 spectators, many of them carrying the national flags of china and the united states or holding aloft streamers, acclaimed the skill of the players of both sides. when the match between the men's teams came to a close, the u.s. players took off their national team pullovers and presented them to the chinese team. in return, the chinese players also warmly presented their national team pullovers to the u.s. team. the players of both sides enthusiastically shook hands with and embraced each other. at this moment, all the spectators rose and in a joyous atmosphere, shouted: "long live the friendship between the chinese and american peoples excl." the number of spectators watching the volleyball match was a record in the history of north california.

the matches held between the volleyball teams in various cities were televised or broadcast and covered in the press. a leading member of the u.s. volleyball association said that it was the first time in the united states that volleyball matches were frontpaged in sports journals. the high spirit and tenacious fight of the chinese players won the appreciation of the american audience and journals.

everywhere it went, the chinese volleyball delegation was warmly welcomed by american friends. in its flight from paris to new york, the chinese delegation was greeted by american passengers on the same plane when they learnt that it was paying a visit to the united states. again, in its flight from san francisco to honolulu, the plane crew said in a broadcast that it was a great honour for them to have the chinese volleyball delegation on board. in dayton, the representative of the mayor presented a coat-of-arms of the city to the delegation. in pasadena, the mayor also presented to the delegation a key of the city. a band composed of students played a tune of welcome. the children presented fresh flowers to the members of the delegation. in honolulu,

all the chinese guests were garlanded. during each match, a lot of spectators asked the chinese players for autographs. when the players stepped out of the court after a match in san francisco, they were "heavily encircled" by the enthusiastic spectators and it was a long while before they got on board their buses.

the chinese volleyball delegation arrived at texas state on october 8. when the delegation members visited an indian reserve in the state on october 11, the warm welcome extended by the american friends of indian nationality made an unforgettable impression on the delegation members. the tribe chiefs of the reserve gave an account of the local history. they invited the members to taste the delicious bread toasted by themselves. after that, the american friends performanced local dances to welcome their guests.

during their contacts with the chinese players, many american friends held that to develop relations with china is the common aspiration of the american people. many of them said that the american people are very friendly to china and are willing to make friends with the chinese people.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Wushu Delegation Leaves Hanoi for Home

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Nov. 16, 1976)

the chinese wushu delegation with chang shan as its head and chia cheng-jang deputy head left here for home today at the conclusion of its friendly visit to viet nam.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the general department of the physical culture and sports of viet nam and the hanoi department of physical culture and sports and the representatives of local sportsmen.

wang chin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

the chinese delegation gave a performance yesterday to over 5,000 cadres and fighters of the viet nam people's army. general van tien dung, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the workers' party of viet nam and

chief of the general staff of the viet nam people's army, and hoang van thai, member of the central committee of the workers' party of viet nam and vice-minister of national defence, cordially received some members of the delegation and watched their performance. general van tien dung presented a basket of flower to the chinese players and congratulated them on their success.

on november 15, wang chin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here gave a reception in honour of the chinese delegation. hoang quoc viet, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and president of the viet nam-china friendship association and le duc chinh, acting head of the general department of the physical culture and sports of viet nam, were also present.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

President of Chinese Amity Association
Fetes Zairian Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1976)

wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and gave a banquet for the zairian friendship delegation led by mutono musambo, acting deputy director-general of the ministry of national defence, here this evening. the host and the guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were yang chi, vice-president of the host association; ho kung-kai, director of the department of african affairs of the ministry of foreign affairs, and shen shao-hsing, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence. mpiana katombe, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zairian embassy here, and his wife, were also present. the delegation arrived in peking yesterday as guests of the host association.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Nov. 15, 1976)

zambian president kenneth david kaunda received chinese ambassador to zambia li chiang-fen at the state house here yesterday. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

alexander grey zula, secretary general of the united national independence party of zambia, was present on the occasion.

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